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The Bombay Chronicle

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Viceroy's Call To States To Link-Up With 'Great Dominion'

WARNS PRINCES AGAINST ISOLATION AND CHAOS

"No Encroachment On Internal Affairs": Commends Sardar's "Statesmanlike Statement"

NEW DELHI, July 25, (A.P.I.): Lord Mountbatten the Viceroy addressing a conference of Rulers and Ministers this afternoon declared "You cannot run away from the Dominion Government which is your neighbour any more than you can run away from the subjects for whose welfare you are responsible.

BEWARE OF CHAOS!

Declaring that it was his first and last occasion that he had the privilege of addressing them as Crown Representative, Lord Mountbatten said that the Crown Representative and the Viceroy were one and the same person, a system of co-ordinated administration on all matters of common concern which meant that the subcontinent of India acted as an economic entity. "That link is now to be broken. If nothing can be put in its place, only chaos can result, and that chaos, I submit, will hurt the States first—the bogger the State, the less the hurt and the longer it will take to feel it—but even the biggest of the States will feel herself hurt just the same as any small State".

SEPARATE NEGOTIATION OUT OF QUESTION.

Stating that in the case of Pakistan Mr. Jinnah, the future Governor-General of that Dominion, was prepared to negotiate the cases of each State separately and individually, Lord Mountbatten said: "In the case of India where the overwhelming majority of the States are involved, clearly separate negotiation with each State is out of the question."

Sardar's Statement Commended

The Viceroy paid a tribute to what he described as "a most statesmanlike statement" issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his taking over of the States Department.

The Viceroy said that the best of his belief "every Ruler and every State accepted as reasonable" the Cabinet Mission plan, under which the States should surrender to the Central Government Defence, External Affairs and Communications. In regard to Defence against external aggression Lord Mountbatten said that if the States did not link up with one or the other of the Dominions, they would be cut off from any source of supplies of up to date arms or weapons.

LIABILITY FOR STATES.

Lord Mountbatten said that External Affairs was inextricaby linked up with defence. "External Affairs is something again which is outside the boundaries of India in which not even the greatest State can operate effectively" the Viceroy added. The Viceroy pointed out that External Affairs was something that the States had not dealt with since the days of the East India Company. For the States to take up foreign relations would be liability and not an asset.

IN STATES' OWN INTERESTS.

The Viceroy emphasised that these three subjects including communications have got to be handled for the States and for the States' convenience and advantage by a larger organisation. "This seems so obvious that I was at a loss to understand why the rulers were reluctant to accept the position" he said.

Lord Mountbatten made it clear that he had got still to persuade the Government of India to accept the Instrument of Accession circulated to the States. "If all of you" he said "would co-operate with me and are ready to accede, I am confident that I can succeed in my efforts. Remember that the day of transfer of power is very close at hand and, if you are prepared to come, you must come before August 15."

"LINK-UP WITH GREAT DOMINION".

Emphasising that it was in the best interests of the States and that every wise ruler and wise Government would desire to link up with the great dominion of India on a basis which left them great internal autonomy and which at the same time got rid of their worries and cares over External Affairs, Defence and Communications, Lord Mountbatten said: "the whole country is passing through a critical period. I am not asking any State to make any intolerable sacrifice of either its internal autonomy or independence. My scheme leaves you with all the practical independence that you can possibly use and makes you free of all those subjects which you cannot possibly manage on your own. You cannot run away from the dominion government which is your neighbour any more than you can run away from the subjects for whose welfare you are responsible. Whatever may be your decision, I hope you feel that I have at least done my duty by the States.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ITEMS

His Excellency then proposed the following Committee for a detailed consideration of the items on the agenda:— H. H. the Chancellor the Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner H. H. the [illegible] of Nawanagar, H. H. the [illegible] of Dungarpur, H. H. the Ma[illegible]a of Panna, H. H the Maharaja [illegible]irmoor, the Raja of Korea, [illegible]wab of Chhatari of Hyderabad, [illegible] C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer of [illegible]core, Sir A. Ramaswami [illegible] of Mysore, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari of Jaipur, Sir B. L. Mitter of Baroda, Mr. M. A. Srinivasan of Gwalior, Sardar K. M. Panikkar of Bikaner, Mr. C. S. Venkatachar of Jodhpur, Sardar D. K. Sen, Dewan Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon of Cochin, Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve of Kolhapur and Mr. B H Zaidi of Rampur.

His Excellency stated that the idea was to have a compact body to save time. They could split into two sub-committees, one to discuss the draft Instrument of Accession and the other to discuss the standstill agreements and other matters. He sinserely trusted that the States' representatives would not leave Delhi and that they would maintain daily contact with the members of the Committee to make sure that the committee are conversant with the majority feelings in the States.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)
NEW YORK, July 25.

Previous Closing	34.27
Today's Opening	34.25
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	34.56
Difference	+29

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, July 25.

	Rs.	as.
Cotton Sep	437	0
Silver Ready	172	4
Gold Ready	108	7
Silver Tukda	172	2
Sovereign	72	12

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, July 25

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining $38-3/4.
General Motors $61.
United States Steel Common $76-1/2
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuters).

U.P. GOVERNORSHIP FOR PT. PANT?

LUCKNOW, July 25, (A.P.I.): Informed circles in Lucknow freely mention Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, as the next Governor of this Province.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented the nation's new Flag to the Constituent Assembly last Tuesday.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON SIR C. P.

TRIVANDRUM, July 25, (API): A murderous attack was made on the life of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan, this evening.

After participating in the inauguration of the centenary celebrations of Sri Swati Tirunal, the Dewan was leaving the Shamiana and was proceeding towards his car parked outside. While he was about to board the car, the assailant who was apparently hiding among the audience suddenly got up and whipped out a sword stick which he aimed at the Dewan.

The Dewan's Private Secretary who was walking by his side parried the first blow but the assailant pushed him aside and dealt four successive blows with the sword stick and disappeared into the vast congregation. The Dewan was taken to the hospital where his injuries were dressed and is steadily improving.

EDRICH'S
Cricket Special
INSIDE

Indian Brigade To Fight Dutch

CIVILIANS IN INDONESIA TO BE ARMED FOR DEFENCE

Heavy Clashes In East Java: People Of Celebes Revolt

BATAVIA, July 25, (Reuter): Indonesian republican Government to-day ordered the arming of civilians to form an Indonesian "Home Guard", Antara, the Indonesian news agency reported this afternoon, as Dutch Authorities claimed further advances on the fifth day of the Java fighting.

JOGJAKARTA, July 25, (Reuter): A special Indian Brigade is being formed to fight with the Republican forces against the Dutch, it was learned here authoritatively to-day.

Half a battalion of volunteers has also been recruited by the Indonesians from foreigners in Java to form the nucleus of the International Brigade called for yesterday by former Indonesian Premier Dr. Sutan Shariar, Jogjakarta (Repunblican) radio reported.

Most important captures claimed by the Dutch today were Purwakarta, in West Java, Pasaruan in East Java and Pananukan on the North-West Coast.

BOMBARDMENT OF TEGAL

The Dutch "communique" also reported advances in the adjoining island of Sumatra. Bombardment by the Dutch of the Port of Tegal, 35 miles east of Cheribon in northern Central Java, was announced in the Republican "communique".

The surprise attack on Pasaruan—site of a textile mill owned by combined British-Dutch capital—linked up Dutch marines who had landed on the eastern tip of Java with the drive South-East from Porong on the Surabaya front, the Dutch "communique" said. It added that the occupation of Pamanukan completed the Dutch drive north from Subang.

Laes Dutch casualty figures were: 30 dead, 41 wounded and seven missing, the Dutch "communique" said.

"HEAVY CLASHES" IN E. JAVA

The Republican "Communique" reported today "heavy clashes in which the whole population" took part at Probolingoo, East Java and Loemadjang, 28 miles south of Probolingoo.

In Central Java, Republican forces, supported by local civilians, penetrated the outskirts of Semarang, north coast Port, and in Semarang itself fighting broke out between the Dutch and their own mercenary soldiers, the "communique" added:

In west Java fighting was continuing at Sumadang, Krawang, Cheribon and Tjimahi, (six miles) northwest of Bandung, the Republicans stated.

At Jogjakarta, Republican headquarters in Ceniral Java, an Indonesian soldier who according to Jogjakarta radio, served with the British in north Africa, was believed to have scored a hit with a bren gun on one of two Dutch aircrafts which appeared low over the town and airfield today.

This was the third hit scored by the bren gunner, the Republican radio added.

In Sumatra, the radio reported attacks and counter-attacks and Republican penetration in the south-east section of Medan, north-west Sumatra.

REVOLT IN CELEBES

A message was stated to have been picked up in Jogjakarta saying that the people of Celebes, Western Dutch East Indies, had revolted and fighting had broken out south of Macassar.

CLASH IN SYDNEY

In Sydney, Australia, hundreds were involved in a clash and many police arrests were made when University students and dockers marched to the Dutch consulate to protest against Dutch policy in Indonesia. Police snatched banners and pamphlets from the demonstrators as the Dutch consulate staff poured water on the ground from windows.

The demonstration — organised by Sydney University Labour Club—followed the decision by the Australian Waterside Workers Federation to ban the loading of Dutch ships and the resolutions of many Australian Trade Unions calling on the Australian Government to refer the Java fighting to U.N.O.

At Lake Success, New York, United Nations delegates were asking today if M. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General would bring the question before the Security Council on his own initiative without waiting for a member nation to act.

NO INVASION OF BERAR

NAGPUR, July 25, (A. P. I.): It is understood from the highest quarters here that rumours suggesting probability of Hyderabad invading Berar are completely unfounded. It is learnt that an assurance has been given by the Nizam's Government that they have no intention to resort to any measures which are likely to disturb the peace of Berar.

It is stated that after the conclusion of the present negotiations in Delhi in regard to Berar, certain steps will be taken in accordance with mutual agreement between the Government and the Nizam's Government as is stated, will in no case apply violence or force.

Attack On Train Foiled

LAHORE, July 25 (API): Four stabbings two of which proved fatal and five cases of fire raising were the main incidents in Lahore on Friday. The improvement in the situation was however maintained.

An explosion causing no damage took place in Krishnagar near Rishiram grounds.

One person was fatally stabbed near Maasti Gate while another was killed near Barafkhana Chowk on railway road.

AMRITSAR, July 25 (API): Another attempt to hold up a passenger train on Batala Qadian section of N. W. Railway was foiled today by a fireman of the train who after the driver had been injured drove the train to its destination.

It is reported that as soon as the train reached Batala Granthian a wayside station midway between Qadian and Batala an armed gang of twenty persons attacked the train injuring five persons.

A fireman who was in the engine managed to drive the train to Batala. Injuries of all the victims are described to be minor.

States' Terms For Joining Consembly

Princes Want No Fetters On Discretion To Enter Into Any Pact With India

NEW DELHI, July 25, (A.P.I.): Indian States who will be acceding to the Indian Dominion will not be committing themselves in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or fettering their discretion to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution according to the Draft Instrument of Accession circulated among the rulers.

Further the terms of the Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by an amendmeit of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by the ruler concerned by a supplementary instrument of accession.

The salient features of the Instrument of Accession are: A state accedes to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purpose of the Dominion shall exercise in relation to the acceding state such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act as in force in the Dominion of India on August 15, 1947.

STATE'S OBLIGATION.

The acceding state assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the 1935 Act as in force on August 15 within the state concerned so far as they are applicable in terms of the Instrument of Accession.

A state accedes to the Dominion on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the ruler of a state whereby any functions in relation to the administration in the state of any law of the Dominion legislature shall be exercised by the ruler of such a state, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of the instrument of accession.

It will not be open to the Dominion Legislature to make any law for an acceding state authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but the ruler concerned undertakes that should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion law which applied in the state deem it necessary to acquire any land, the ruler will acquire the land at the expense of the Dominion Government. In case of any disagreement or default the matter should be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

THE SCHEDULE.

The schedule attached to the Instrument of Accession covers matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the acceding states. They include the three subjects, defence, external affairs, communications and ancillary. The lists are substantially those contained in the entries in list one of the seventh schdule of the Government of India Act.

Following is the list:

A. DEFENCE. 1. The naval, military and air forces of the Dominion and any other armed force raised or maintained by the Dominion:

Any armed forces which are not forces of the Dominion but are either within the jurisdiction of the Dominion or are attached to or operating with, any of the armed forces of the Dominion.

2. NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE WORKS: Local self-government in cantonment areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities, the regulation of house accommodation in such areas.

3. ARMS, FIRE-ARMS: Ammunition.

4. EXPLOSIVES.

B. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

1. External affairs, the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries; Extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.

2. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of any acceding state; pilgrimages to places beyond India.

3. Naturalisation.

C. COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communications: Post office saving bank.

2. Federal Railways: The regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, inter-change of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carries of goods and passengers: the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administrations of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

3. Martime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; admiralty jurisdiction.

4. Port quarantine.

5. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein.

6. Aircraft and air navigation: The provision of aerodromes; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

7. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and aircraft.

8. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

9. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force belonging to any unit to railway area outside that unit.

D. ANCILLARY.

1. Elections to the Dominion Legislature, subject to the provisions of the Act and of any order made thereunder.

2. Offences against laws with respect to any of the aforesaid matters.

3. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the aforesaid matters.

4. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts with respect to any of the aforesaid matter.

TWO SUB-COMMITTEES FORMED

NEW DELHI, July 25, (A.P.I.): At the conference of Indian States Rulers and their Ministers with the Viceroy today two Sub-Committees were formed, one to deal with the Instrument of Accession and another to discuss the details of the standstill agreement.

The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar was elected Chairman of the Accession Committee and the Maharaja of Bikaner of the Stand-Still Agreement Committee.

It is believed that these Sub-Committees will meet tomorrow and come to definite conclusions. They will meet the States Department to discuss and finalise their decisions.

The Negotiating Committee which has already been formed has started functionini and additional members elected to it are the Nawabs of Bhopal and Chattari and Mr. Zaidi.

It is understood that Sir C P. Ramaswamy Iyer has also been elected to the Negotiating Committee.

CHINA TO FACE REVOLUTION?

Nationalists May Withdraw From Chiang's Govt.

TOKYO, July 25. (U.P.A.): The United States may have to prepare for a Chinese revolution which could split China into a number of autonomous regions of which the Communist controlled area would be the strongest the highest American quarters said to-day.

According to a source close to Lt General Albert C. Wedemeyer, various sections of Nationalist China may decide to withdraw from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Government to become domains run by warlords.

Some neutral observers have not shared completely the view that a China split into a number of regions is possible. These observers believe that the biggest danger is that China will be divided into two separate camps under the Nationalists and Communists. Such a belief is based on the feeling that Chiang is powerful enough to hold all but the Communist areas in the event that the revolutionists should attempt to break with the Nanking Government.

No Returning To Sabarmati

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, July 25.

In reply to an invitation to Mahatmaji to return to Ahmedabad as his pledge of independence has been fulfilled, Mahatmaji has replied as follows: "Why are you so cheerful? Full independence is still far off. Has swaraj been attained? Did swaraj only mean that British power must quit? To me that was not the meaning of Swaraj but why should I come in the way of others' joy? To me Sabarmati is too far. To me Noakhali is nearer."

STOP PRESS

INDIAN COMMITTEE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST DUTCH.

LONDON, July 25, (Reuter): A decision to make representations to United Nations Organisations in Britain for a country-wide campaign against Dutch action in Java was taken today by the Indian Committee for world affairs in Great Britain at its meeting here today.

GHAUS MOHAMMED DEFEATED.

STOCKHOLM, July 25, (Reuter): Ghaus Mohammed of India was beaten in semi-finals of men's singles in Barstad lawn tennis tournament by Lennart Bergelin, Swedish number one player, by 1/6, 6/3, 6/1, and 6/1.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHOONDIRAJ BALVANTRAI DIVEKAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim whatsoever on the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to us in our Office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that the piece or parcel of land or ground (on the south of the Tatas duct line), situate at Valvan in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal, Taluka Mawal, District Poona, admeasuring two thousand five hundred and ninety-two (2592) Square Yards more or less being part of R. S. No. 9 and being part of C. T. S. No. 286 of Ward Valvan and bounded, on or towards the East by R. S. No. 186, on or towards the South by Bombay-Poona Road, on or towards the West by the remaining part of R. S. No. 9 and on or towards the North by Tatas duct line.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1947.

Messrs. BENJAMIN AND CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4584)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
I. C. No. 53 of 1947

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and

In the matter of DEVKARAN NANJEE INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED and reduced.

DEVKARAN NANJEE INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED and reduced, a Public Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 having its Registered Office at Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 4th day of July, 1947, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 2,00,00,000/- to Rs. 1,25,00,000/- and the minute approved by the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay and showing with respect to the capital of the said Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 15th day of July, 1947.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the said minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The capital of Devkaran Nanjee Investment Company Limited was by virtue of a special resolution and with the sanction of the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 4th day of July, 1947, reduced from the former Capital of Rs. 2,00,00,000/- divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each to Rs. 1,25,00,000/- divided into 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each. At the date of the registration of this minute 1,00,000 of the said shares of Rs. 25/- each numbered 1 to 1,00,000 (inclusive) had been issued and were fully paid-up and the remaining 4,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each were unissued.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1947.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the Petitioner.

(4593)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Summary Suit No. 1696 of 1947

KHAN SAHEB RAMZANALLY JAMALBHOY ..... Plaintiff

versus

A. DELIRIUX ..... Defendant

To,
A. DELIRIUX,

The Defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above Suit against you under Rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure for vacant and peaceful possession of flat No. 20 on the fourth floor and the garage on the ground floor of the Plaintiff's property known as Horizon View, situate at Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay, and for arrears of rent for April, 1947 and compensation for use and occupation of the said premises at Rs. 175/- per month from 1st May, 1947, till such time as vacant possession is given to the Plaintiff for costs of the Suit and interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within ten days from the date of the publication hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for vacant and peaceful possession of the said Flat and/or as the case may be for any sum not exceeding the sum as aforesaid and interest and the sum of Rs. 250/- for costs together with such interest thereon as the Court may order.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1947.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AIYAR
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

Messrs. HOOSEINI DICTOR AND CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(4585)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

MY CLIENTS have contracted to purchase from Mrs. PAULINA COELHO, widow of Elias Gabriel Coelho, the following property free from all encumbrances. Any person having any claim in respect of the said property either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, inheritance, easement, right, of way maintenance, etc. is hereby requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Versowa Road, Andheri, within 7 days from the date of publication of this notice. After the said period the sale will be completed and the claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Marol and bearing following description:—

Survery No.	Hissa No.	Area. Acres.	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	p.
8	8	1	20	5	11	0
8	10 part	3	23	13	8	0
8	4	0	18	0	12	0
16	13	1	36	9	6	0
17	6	0	37½	4	14	0
17	8	1	21¾	9	4	0

SHANTARAM K. RAJE, Advocate.

Andheri, 16th July, 1947.

4581

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss, destruction or misplacement of Policy No. 44433 of the East & West Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay on the life of Mrs. Surajben D. Gandhi for Rs. 3,000/-, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within a fortnight from this date.

K. N. SAMANT, Manager.

(4603)

LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DERAJ DEVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having claim in or to the said property, or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make known the same in writing to us at our Office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the building and other structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Cross Road No. 2, containing by admeasurement 353 square yards or thereabouts (but shown in the Collector's Records as containing 370 square yards) be the same a little more or less bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/733 of Mahim Division forming part of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 231, New No. 3893, Old Survey No. 101, New Survey No. 1/30, Current Rent Roll No. 925, which land hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward 17 G. No. 5487 (2) and Street Nos. 73-73A, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing C. S. No. 733 of Mahim Division and belonging to Virji Vera, on or towards the North partly by the said property of Virji Vera and partly by the property bearing C. S. No. 732 of Mahim Division or towards the West by Mahim Bazar Cross Road No. 2 and partly by the property bearing C. S. No. 732 of Mahim Division and on or towards the South partly by the property bearing C. S. No. 731 of Mahim Division and partly by the property bearing C. S. No. 728 of Mahim Division.

Bombay this 25th day of July, 1947.

DAMKEVALA & CO. Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4602)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANGARAM RAMBHAU KOLTE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Officee at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground forming one Plot situate ON THE EAST SIDE OF B. B. & C. I RAILWAY TRACK and SOUTH SIDE OF ANDHERI KURLA ROAD IN MOUJE ANDHERI in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 11,434 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing SURVEY NUMBER 43, Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 and Hissa No. 1 together with land being Plot No. 21 of Suburban Scheme No. XVI of Andheri Shahar Sector.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1947.

AMBUBHAI AND DIWANJI Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4607)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRANJIVAN VUSSONJI and JAMNADAS VUSSONJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property of any nature whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of ground, situate at Matheran in the District of Kolaba and Registration Sub-District of Karjat, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 21 gunthas and described and particularly denoted as No. 25 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and comprised in the Agreement for Lease dated the 30th day of March, 1921 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lady Aimai Pherojshah Merwanji Mehta of the other part.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1947.

DABHOLKAR & JESHATARAM, Purchaser's Attorneys.

Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

4594

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, M/s. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, 1st August, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Municipal Workshop, Foras Road: 5 Chevrolet and 16 Leyland Motor Lorries. Terms: 25% Cash Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES HOSIERY AND 1 BALE JARI.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 958 of 1945 (Himatlal vs. Dharamsey), M/s. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1947, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort:

10 Bales Hosiery and 1 Bale Jari.

Terms: 25% Cash Deposit. Cheque will not be accepted.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOT OF TAPS (New) size 1|2" to 1" on TUESDAY, 29th inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from the party concerned.

Terms: 25% deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 bales and 2 cases Mufflers, 1 case Hosietry Cloth, 2 bales and 2 cases Ganjis, 2 cases baby caps, 4 cases banions, 5 cases hand gloves, 1 case coat bandi, 1 case socks and ganjis, 1 case banion ganjis and socks, 5 cases banion cloth, etc. on TUESDAY 29th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 72 Medows St., Fort, under instructions from M/s. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan Attorneys for M/s. The International Bank of India Ltd., the Pledges and on account and at risk of the concerned, the pledgors.

Terms: 25% deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GHATKOPAR.

M/s. Gandhi & Co. will under instructions from M/s. Pathare & Liladhar Attorneys for Bai Vrajkuvarbai Dwarkadas, the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at risk of Bai Moti Vahu, widow of Chatrubhuj Parmanand and Jamnadas Hansraj alias Jamnadas Chatrubhuj, Mortgagors, pursuant to an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage of 21-8-39 made between Mortgagee of first part, Mortgagor of second part and Transferee of third part, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 9-8-47 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned immovable property on premises at Ghatkopar.

All that piece of land with tenements at Ghatkopar admeasuring 1560 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77 Pot No. 1 bounded on east by property now of Peraj Khatau, on west by vacant land, on North by public passage, on South by property now of Shamji Champsey Goonderwala and it is assessed by Municipality under House No. 91 of Ward D.

For further particulars apply to M/s. Pathare & Liladhar, Attorneys for Transferee of Mortgage at Tamarind House, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MINOOR VILLA" AT GHOD BUNDER ROAD, KHAR.

M/s. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Sheth Ramnivas Kanaiyalal Poddar the Mortgagee and on account and at risk of Legal Heirs and representatives of the estate of Amladi Vithalrao (now deceased) the Mortgagors, in pursuance of power of sale under Mortgage dated 28-6-46, sell by Public Auction undermentioned very valuable immovable property on Saturday 2-8-47 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) on premises.

All that piece of Land together with messuage, tenement at Ghod Bunder Road, Khar, admeasuring 580 Square Yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 1153 of Scheme No. VII of the Suburban Scheme No. VII Khar.

For particulars apply to M/s. Ambubhai & Diwanji, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of valuable Diamond and Emerald Jewellery to-morrow SUNDAY at 10 A.M. at No. 1 Colaba Causeway Opp. BEST Co.'s Office. On view. M. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1947, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near Godown No. C.8, on account the Insurance Office concerned. 50 Bales East-African Cotton A. R. Manja damaged.

M/s. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th July, 1947, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree next to Godown No. C.1. by order of the Insurance Office concerned 99 Bales Moglai Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE INSOLVENT PURSHOTTAM PANDURANG SAMANT CARRIED ON BY HIM AS ADVERTISING AGENTS IN THE NAME OF B. P. SAMANT & CO. AND AS FILM DISTRIBUTORS IN THE NAME OF PEERLESS PICTURES AT 116, CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay M/s. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell at their premises at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 28th day of July, 1947, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the businesses carried on by him as Advertising agents in the name of B. P. Samant & Co., and as film distributors in the name of Peerless Pictures at 116, Charni Road, Bombay, including good-wills and office furniture. Both the businesses will be sold as going concerns.

Sale of the said businesses will be confirmed by the Official Assignee at his office in the High Court Building, on Wednesday 6th day of August 1947, at 1 P.M.

CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers 122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very valuable precious jewellery ornaments set with Belgium cut Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, etc. (TOMORROW) on SUNDAY the 27th inst. at 10 A.M. (S.T.) at New Queens Road, Dreamland, in the grand show room of the Victory Furniture Works. (Near Roxy Taikies). Jewellery on view from 12 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) THE PRESIDENCY AUCTION CO., Auctioneers.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. Property of J. Morris Esqr., and others at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, Godrej and American number safe, mirror door, steel almirah, Singer machine, typewriter, Zoola sofa cabinet, dining, writing and dressing table, chairs, show case, Chesterfield, almirah, vono bed, hall carpets, etc. (Sales-tax.) T 40213. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

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Food Is Instrument Of Pressure Politics

Sir. S. V. Ramamurty Warns India Against Dependence On Other Countries

"Food is Number One Politics. That is why all these World Conferences on Food are attended by Ministers and officials of various Governments at the highest level", said Sir S. V. Ramamurthi alternate leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Cereals Conference, in an interview to Veluvali Prasad of "Central Features" Sir S. V. Ramamurthi emphasised that it was for political reasons that he wanted India to stand by herself in the matter of food. If India were dependent on other countries for food, big powers might threaten to starve her out during the next war if India did not join their side.

Sir S. V. recalled that the Combined Food Board had disposed India's rice as it pleased. India was not a member of this body, but China was a member. It came home to him that the allocations of the International Emergency Food Council's allocations were not right. He was told that he was not wanted at one of the meetings, since India was no a member, but he stuck to his seat doggedly and would not budge an inch. The entire region of South-East Asia was supplied rice according to their recommendations. Sir S. V. pointed out that it was for South-East Asia herself to decide how rice was to be produced and distributed in those countries. "As long as you do not object, they will continue to allocate. The Rice Board must come to our region on political, moral and economic grounds. It is degradation of the spirit to have our things done for us by others." Our psychological and spiritual resources, he said, were at a low ebb. There was no flow of vitality on account of the political subjection of S. E. Asia, and this had sapped our will. With the new freedom, one feels 'This part of the earth is mine.'".

VARIANCE IN PRICES

Nations in South-East Asia, said Sir Ramamurthi, were for the first time represented by popular Governments speaking through their nationals. There was an occasional exception as when the Burma Government was represented by an Englishman called Wills at the Rice Study Group in Trivandrum. A regional Conference such as on rice, he said had very good chances of success. The international wheat conference had failed because wheat was consumed and produced all over the world. Conditions and standards of living varied greatly from one country to another. "Our formula at the Washington Conference was that there should be a fixed price which would be fair to producer and consumer. But conditions of production in U.S.A. and U.K. were different from each other. So they fixed 1.25 to 1.55 dollars a bushel." This was by itself unsatisfactory. Internal price structure was, moreover, different from that of imported grains. This entailed that our imports should be under the control of Governments, as also exports. The import price from Burma was cheaper than the price within India before the war because cost of production in Burma was much cheaper under flood-conditions. Government would buy it up. There would be a plus-and-minus calculation and imports and home-grown foodgrains would be together put in a common fund and distributed. No private trader would work on such lines, and the result would be that there would be uneven prices and consequent rushing of grain from one place to another to secure the highest price.

KATJU'S VALUABLE WORK

Sir Ramamurthi paid a tribute to the U. P. Minister Kailash Nath Katju, who did valuable work at the last Wheat Conference.

There was a potential surplus of production for wheat in Australia, America and other countries. Unless this was sold at lower prices than normal, we would not be in a position to buy. Britain and U.S.A. held that if more was produced costs of production would be higher and not lower because, among other things, land which would yield higher returns if utilised for industrial production, would have to be used for agricultural purposes. A Committee consisting of U.S.A., Canada and Australia was then set up to go into the question of these prices and it came to a conclusion which agreed with Dr. Katju's, namely, that producing more wheat would enable them to sell surplus wheat at lower prices.

INCREASING PRODUCTION

In reply to a question, Sir S. V. said that the main method for increasing food production in India was the use of fertilisers. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had recently announced that he had seen the first crystals of ammonium-sulphate manufactured in Travancore. The Travancore plant had a capacity of 50,000 tons per year. The Madras Government alone used more than this amount of fertiliser and they could use much more. Other methods for increasing production were long-term plans. In his own province, there was the Ramapadasagaram Dam on the banks of the river Godaveri which they proposed to construct within the next ten years. This would give an additional production of one million tons of rice. There was also the Tungabhadra project on the Krishna river which would yield another hundred thousand tons. At present only 7 per cent of the waters of Godaveri were being used for irrigation and 30 per cent more would be used by Ramapadasagaram scheme. Sir S. V said that the construction of the Ramapadasagaram Dam would be given to experts from foreign countries. They expected to get experts like Construction Engineer Superintendent of Works and others from those who worked on the Grand Coulee Dam on the Colorado River in America. The Grand Coulee Dam was the biggest in the world, and Sir S. V. Ramamurthi had himself personally visited it. The Ramapadasagaram would be the second largest dam in the world. Engineers from various provinces in India would work along with these foreign experts so that the next dam in India could be built by Indian engineers themselves. Asked whether foreign experts would in that case agree to work on the dam, Sir Ramamurthi said: "They will agree to anything, provided you put that in the contract." The experience and advice of such experts would be of great value, and they were calling for tenders from all over the world. The Ramapadasagaram would cost Rs. 860,000,000.

THE BOMBAY PROBLEM

Sir S. V. Ramamurthi proceeded to refer to the problem of Bombay, wherein certain areas they had 200 inches of rainfall, but not even enough water to drink. The Deccan plateaux was inclined from west to east, and although rain fell in Bombay Province, the water was carried to the Madras Province by rivers. During his short term as Governor of Bombay, Sir S. V. had occasion to discuss the matter with the Bombay Premier, Mr B. G. Kher, and others. He had suggested that what they had to do was not to cross rivers by dams, but to cut rivers across mountains, and make them flow in a different direction. The Western Ghats were not a solid piece of rock. There were hills and valleys in them and rivers could be made to flow among them. In Madras they had done it with the Periyar river, and the Chinese with the Yenstkiang River.

Sir Ramamurthi reflected that he had at first felt that India had lost greatly by the wasteful flow of fresh water into the sea. But he was glad to note that this was not the case. It had taken nearly 30 to 40 years to construct dams in America. Only recently had advances been made which enabled gigantic constructions to be completed in a few years' time. It was the Tennessee Valley Authority that supplied electricity to the Grand Coulee Dam. Electricity with the mechanical contrivances which electricity made possible became usable on a large-scale only in recent years, and India had therefore not been too great a loser of its natural water resources during the past years. Sir Ramamurthi touched upon atomic energy and cosmic energy as possible sources of power which might make electric power out of date, but, he said, vested interests who were interested in some kind of power were somewhere in the background trying to buy up. Thus they always stood in the way of further advance. It was a case of the good being the enemy of the better. As for cosmic energy, the sun was the ultimate source of all power that is why he had called the groundnut "bottled sun-light."

RHYTHM OF IRRIGATION

Sir Ramamurthi said that the Ramapadasagaram scheme paid its main attention to the maximum production of food, and treated the development of electrical power as of subsidiary importance. During the seasons when agriculture did not require water, it was not proposed to use up great quantities of water for the sake of electricity. They wished to proceed according to the rhythm of irrigation, and not according to the production of power.

In reply to a question Sir Ramamurthi said that the Indian delegation was entirely opposed to food being taken up by the I.T.O. Food matters were now the concern of the Food and Agricultural Organisation. Food was a Trust, which involved humanitarian considerations. On the one hand you must produce the maximum amount of food, and on the other you must buy all the food that is produced. The work of the International Trade Organisation really was that "you must produce as much as you can sell." The two jobs were entirely different.

Abolition Of Zamindari In Bihar

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Scheme Envisages Creation Of Village Co-operatives

PATNA, (By Mail).

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Debelopment Bihar, has envisaged a scheme for the abolition of Zamindari in Bihar.

Dr. Mahmud says that the phenomenal increase in population causing heavy pressure on land, rapid increase in the number of landless people, iniquitous distribution of landholding with the bulk of the peasants having no capital and little means for effecting improvements in farming or providing irrigation have tended to make our agricultural industry unremunerative and have contributed to the 'proleteration' of our rural population. It is imperative to tackle these factors along with measures for the abolition of landlordism along with Zamindari.

We have to realise that these measures of agrarian reform are integral parts of a comprehensive plan of agricultural reorganisation. Because the greatest hand-cap to increased food production is economical and not technical in the sense of effecting scientific agriculture. There are various economic disabilities under which the cultivator is labouring at present such as land tenure. Reconstruction of the legal fabric of the land system must precede the modernisation both of productive technique and of the business side of farming.

EXAMPLES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

In some of the countries in Eastern and South Eastern Europe where impediments to agricultural progress were analogous to those in our country the principles which governed the plan of agrarian reform were (1) breaking up large estates and opening up new land—private and state—and making them over to farmers and landless cultivators so as to increase the number of independent farmers with economic holdings; (2) to discharge by all possible means the ownership of lands by non-cultivating classes, (3) to subordinate all private ownership to the interests of the community. The results of these measures proved highly beneficial. They not only increased production but in the words of the International Institute of Agriculture 'the immediate result of the Agrarian reform has been to transform the traditional Agrarian structure of the countries. The iniquitous distribution of land has been totally eliminated with the formation of a class of peasant proprietors.

INDIAN CONDITIONS

Fragmentation of holdings inefficient farming methods, heavy rural indebtedness and low standards of living characterise the rural economy of Ryotwari and Zemindari areas alike. Our objective should be to organise the village community into village co-operatives which on behalf of the peasants will acquire and hold proprietory interest in village. The co-operative village organisation will bring about the consolidation of holdings and their reconstitution as economic units, prepare and execute the programme of cultivation, secure seeds, manures and implements required arrange for irrigational facilities and also for the marketing of the village produce. The Floud Commission in Bengal for the liquidation of Zamindari prepared estimates of compensation first at 10 times the total cost and then at 15 times the total cost. With the result that acquisition could be just about sufficient to discharge the debt in 60 years or in 30 years if the rate of interest be low.

SCHEME FOR BIHAR

Under Dr. Mohmud's scheme the rural people themselves will spend the entire receipt from rent for promoting rural welfare and they will start their beneficial activities almost immediately without delay. Thus the top-heavy revenue administration could be eliminated. Dr. Mahmud calculates the total rental roll in Bihar at Rs. 7.2 crores and the compensation to be paid to the landlords and Zamindars works out to Rs. 86.4 crores (12 times the rental role). The payment of due compensation to them will ensure the creation of a large fund for financing big schemes of agricultural and industrial development and will enlist their support in the reorganisation of agriculture by making them partners instead of antagonists.

Village co-operatives will function as village Governments under a special Act of the Legislature. The contemplated acquisition of Zamindari Act should have provisions to enable a village co-operative to acquire the Zamindari right of that village by paying such amount of compensation as is laid down in the Act and the Provincial Government should make a gift of the revenue due to the Government of the revenue due to them to the Village Co-operative.

The Village Co-operative will have to be vested with powers to consolidate the holdings and to go in for co-operative or collective farming. The Co-operative will have power to introduce a system of land tax according to local conditions and to utilise all the income derived from land for the improvement of agriculture and other aspects of village life. The Co-operative will collect rents first for the payment of compensation to the landlords and subsequently for maintaining essential rural service.

During the recent years on account of the rise in agricultural prices, the income of the ryot has been almost quadrupled. The surplus remaining with him should be utilised towards part payment of compensation to the Zamindar. The Village Co-operative will pool the surplus and pay the compensation through the Government in one lump sum or in three annual instalments. It will be seen that under the scheme the cultivator will enjoy secure possession of his land, an equitable scale of rent, freedom from harassment by the rent collectors. This Village Co-operative will regenerate agriculture and raise the village from its moribund condition and will develop conditions under which local leadership will find scope to shape the life of the community. In due course of time it will flower into village Republic giving real economic and political freedom to the people.

1—IMBIBE HOMOEOPATHY—1

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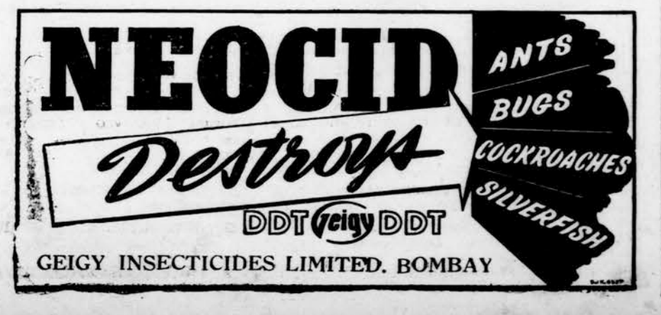

French Gesture To Jewish Immigrants

Willing To Accept Them As Permanent Residents

PARIS, July 24 (Reuter): France may be willing to accept as permanent residents the 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants now being sent back to France from Palestine, M. Paul Ramadier, French Prime Minister, indicated to-day.

"The refugees will be able to settle in France provisionally if they wish until they find a refuge", he said, "and it is not excluded that they might settle permanently in France if they request it and if they find work."

The Jews, taken from the old ferry steamer "President Warfield" off the Palestine coast and being escorted back to France by British warships, are now expected at an unspecified French port sometime during the week-end.

M. Francois Mitter and, French Minister for Ex-Servicemen, announced after the Cabinet meeting yesterday that France would not prevent the immigrants from landing nor use force or pressure to persuade them to leave the ships if they did not wish to do so; that the French Government would provide the immigrants with rations if necessary, whether they remained on board or not.

M. Paul Ramadier said to-day that any decision would depend mainly on the wishes of the refugees themselves.

He placed the blame for their leaving France on the Captain of the "President Warfield", saying that the Captain sailed with them without having permission to carry passengers and did not respect the laws of navigation.

IMMIGRANT SHIPS HEADING FOR PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, July 24 (Reuter):—Two Jewish illegal immigrant ships carrying between them some 2,000 passengers are now in the Mediterranean heading for Palestine, it was learned here to-night.

One ship was last reported passing through the Straits of Messina shadowed by R.A.F. planes and the other "somewhere along the North African Coast."

Both ships are expected to try to run the risk of the British naval blockade of Palestine on Monday or Tuesday.

FRENCH NON-COMMITTAL REPLY

LAKE SUCCESS, July 25 (Reuter): France, from whose Port Sete 4,500 illegal Jewish immigrants sailed for Palestine, has returned a non-committal reply to a British request to all United Nations' members to halt illegal immigration.

French representatives here have had an exchange of views with Britain on methods of controlling Jewish immigration.

Seven countries—Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Greece, New Zealand, South Africa and Venezuela—replied that they have measures in force to prevent any unauthorised exits through their countries.

ARAB STATES PAYING PRICE OF U.S. DEMOCRACY

NEW YORK, July 24 (UPA).—An Arab League official today told the United Press of America, that the Arab states are currently paying a price for United States democracy.

The United States, in the name of freedom, is forcing Jewish immigration on the purely Arab State of Palestine, and is accompanying this aggression with protestations of self-determination. The Arabs can never accept this condition."

AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT WITH JAPAN

TOKYO, July 25. (Reuter): Australia seeks a settlement with Japan which while meeting out strict justice will also foster the growth of true democracy and be inspired by the broadest dictates of human rights and dignity, Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for external affairs, told a press conference at Kure, Japan, today.

Dr. Evatt is due in Tokyo on Saturday to discuss the peace treaty for Japan with General Douglas MacArthur.

Dr. Evatt said no country had a greater interest than Australia in achieving and maintaining lasting peace in the Pacific.

Australia sought no aggrandisement, she sought a stable peace based on the Charter of the United Nations which would give security from aggression and help to raise the standards of living of all peoples of South East Asia and of the Pacific.

Conciliation Board For Sind Workers Strike

KARACHI, July 24 (API.) There was no improvement in the strike situation involving 1,500 workmen of petroleum companies cutting off supplies of petrol and oil to Northern India.

The Sind Government has decided to set up a conciliation board under the Sind Industrial Dispute Act.

BOMBAY, July 24 (API.) The Government of Bombay have extended for a further period of two months the order of the Kaira District Magistrate abstaining arms and ammuniton dealers from selling arms and ammunition to individual license holders.

"Destroy that hydra now—once for all".....

B. C. Roy Turned Out Of Restaurant

Sad Experience Of Racial Discrimination In Illinois

SALT LAKE CITY, July 25. (Reuter). Dr. B. C. Roy, the Bengal Congress leader, said here that he learned at first hand of America's 'caste' system when he was refused service at a restaurant in Decatur (Illinois.)

Dr. Roy said the fact that he was barred from a restaurant in the town where, he said, Abraham Lincoln had been taught, impressed upon him that social discrimination in India was similar to the American Negro 'problem.'

Dr. Roy regretted that this should have happened in a place sanctified by such a great man.

Dr. Roy has been sent to the United States by the Indian Government to investigate conditions under which Indian students sent to the United States are learning and to what extent the Governments of the two countries could exchange students.

TRAINING OF U. S. FORCES IN USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

WASHINGTON, JULY 24 (UPA).—THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS ANNOUNCED A JOINT HITHERTO SECRET MILITARY OPERATION—THE TRAINING OF ARMED FORCES IN THE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC WEAPONS.

THE PRINCIPAL FIELD INSTALLATION IS SANDIA BASE, NEAR ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

It was learned, the programme which already is in effect, works closely with the Atomic Energy Commission.

The announcement followed an earlier revelation that a Pacific island is being used for atomic tests. The location island which is the secret of joint Task Force Number One—the group that conducted the atomic tests at Bikini Atoll a year ago—has been turned over to a Special Weapons Project. Presumably that includes records and some personnel of the Pacific project.

DISASTROUS ECONOMIC INVASION

China Must Postpone Reopening Private Commerce With Japan

SHANGHAI, July 24. (Reuter). A strong delegation representing the Industrial Association of China — representative organisation of leading Chinese industries — left here for Nanking today to persuade the Chinese Government to postpone the reopening of private commerce with the Japanese.

The general feeling of Chinese commercial circles on this subject is summed up today in a statement issued by the Association of machine-made native products companies which said:

'Trading with Japan at a time when China's war-devastated industries have not yet recovered means a disastrous economic invasion of this country.

'For the sake of the future of Chinese industries and for the sake of millions of workers this step will be bitterly opposed by manufacturers of native goods.'

The prospect of a trade resumption with Japan was also causing depression in the cotton cloth market.

The opinion in textile circles was that even with the help of a high customs tariff China could not compete with Japan's cheap labour and production costs.

The state-operated China textiles incorporated' — easily the largest concern of its kind in China — was reported to be making plans to meet Japanese competition in the South Seas, however.

The Company intended to open branches in all large centres there—including Malaya, Siam, the Philippines and Indonesia — to handle shipments from China, it was learned.

'Frontier Referendum Was Peaceful'

Brig. Booth's Statement

PESHAWAR July 24. (A.P.I.): Brigadier J. R. Booth, Referendum Commissioner, N. W. F. P. in a statement yesterday said: "The referendum in the Frontier has passed off peacefully. The public with whom I have spoken freely express their debt of gratitude to the army, to the police and the Frontier constabulary who all worked very hard. The two latter forces in particular have looked after polling stations, escorted ballot boxes and patrolled intensively".

Brigadier Booth pointed out that in addition to the services of 41 British officers and about 140 V. C. O's. Warrant officers and N. C. A's. army placed forty vehicles with their drivers and twenty four wireless sets with operators at the Commissioner's disposal. Escorts to individual officers were given. Some of these escorts were also provided by a detachment of Khyber Rifles. Continuous touch was kept with touring supervisers and control could be maintained. The help given by the district staff in the maintenance of law and order was to utmost value and contributed as much as any other single factor to peaceful conduct of voting. During the whole period troops and the police were at call to move to any danger spot or place where a trouble was alleged to have occurred.

The Referendum Commissioner and his officers expressed their appreciation of splendid work done by civil officers connected with the referendum. The civil and military co-operation was at its best.

CALCUTTA MAIL SAVED FROM DERAILMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, July 25.—The driver of the Bombay Calcutta Mail, by presence of his mind, averted a serious accident, or least, a derailment by pulling up the train in time on noticing serious obstructions placed by some miscreants on the Railway track, near Khadavali Station of the G.I.P. Rly.

Sub-Inspector Donnelly of the Railway Police rushed to the scene on receipt of information and is now conducting inquiries into the matter.

It is suspected that the obstructions may have been placed by train-robbers, who are active in that area. A goods train was scheduled to pass shortly after the passing of the mail train.

Charge Against Natal Police

Terrorist Methods During Raids

DURBAN, July 24. (Reuter): Allegations that raids by the C.I.D. Gold Department had thrown many Indian jewellers out of work were made in a long series of resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Natal Indian Manufacturing Jewellers Association.

The Association claimed that almost the whole police campaign was directed against Indian jewellers, that the C.I.D. used terrorist methods in raids on shops and homes and that the Gold Squad left the raided premises in great disorder.

The Association thanked the Minister of Mines for legalising the position of Indian jewellers on the issue of gold and said they would respect the laws. It objected, however, to interference by the C.I.D. Gold Squad in matters concerning other departments such as observance of health regulations, working conditions, licensing regulations and provisions of Factories Act.

Gala Programme For Pakistan Celebration

KARACHI, July 24. (A.P.I.): Celebrations in connection with the establishment of the Dominion of Pakistan will commence when the Viceroy Lord Louis Mountbatten visits Karachi on August 13. The Sind Government in conjunction with the Provincial Muslim League has drawn up an elaborate programme of ceremonials and public display.

The programme includes public processions, meetings decorations and illuminations of public buildings culminating in the state drive of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General-Designate in a coach drawn up by a dozen horses. The newly created Pakistan Army and other Service personnel will take part and pledge their support and loyalty to the new State. Mr. Jinnah is expected to arrive in Karachi by the first week of August. The formal ceremony of transfer of power is expected to take place on August 14.

Pakistan Consembly Meeting On Aug. 10

KARACHI, July 24 (A.P.I.): The inaugural session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly will be held at the Sind Assembly Hall and is likely to last for a week beginning from August 10. The election of the President of the Assembly and other office bearers will form the initial work and during the week the Assembly will set up various committees. According to informed circles, the Assembly will probably reassemble during the last week of August.

Huq's Suit Against Jinnah Settled

CALCUTTA, July 25 (API): The suit filed in the Calcutta High Court some years ago by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, a former Chief Minister of Bengal, against Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, for a declaration that the order of expulsion from the Muslim League made by the defendant against the plaintiff be set aside, has been struck off as "settled out of court".

Mr. Fazlul Huq had alleged that on December 11, 1941, Mr. Jinnah purported to expel him from membership of all branches of the Muslim League, and that the object of the expulsion was to try to break up the coalition (Progressive Coalition Party) formed with Mr. Huq as Leader. He had contended that in this Mr. Jinnah had acted illegally and without authority.

Mr. Jinnah pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit and denied that he acted illegally or without authority as alleged. He also denied that the purpose of the expulsion order was as alleged by the plaintiff.

The suit having been "settled out of court," it has been struck off the rolls.

Special Tribunal To Try Sind Terrorists

KARACHI, July 24. (A.P.I.): Nineteen persons described as members of a terrorist party and arrested in connection with the shooting outrage near Landhi, twenty miles from Karachi, were today produced in the Additional District Magistrate's Court which was heavily guarded by armed pickets.

Some of the arrested have been placed in "B" Class and others submitted applications for getting the same facility. The court postponed the hearing to a future date. It is understood that the case would be tried before a special tribunal to be appointed by the Sind Government shortly.

"TAKE CARE OF YOUR PROPERTY"

LAHORE, July 24. (A. P. I.). The District Magistrate, Lahore, has issued an order today directing all persons living within the limits of Lahore corporation (1) to take proper care of their property generally by providing all possible measures of protection against fire, (2) to abstain from leaving houses and other buildings entirely vacant without sufficient cause and to abstain, (3) from keeping, stocking, or exposing on roofs and balconies generally an inflammable material and (4) from stocking fuel, coal, bamboo stiks grass or other inflammable material in any place within these limits without a special permit.

The order will remain in force for a fortnight.

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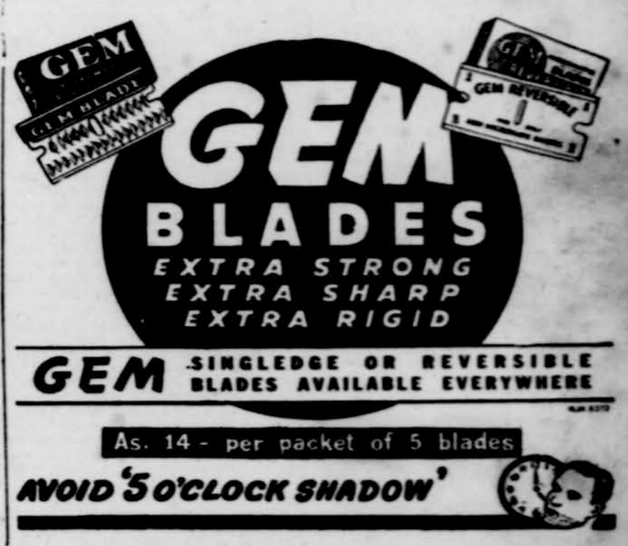

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Fourth Test Match

Good Prospects For England

Hutton Back To Form; May Share Bright Opening Partnership With Cyril

LEEDS, July 25, (Reuter): England starts the fourth Test match with South Africa at the famous Headingley ground tomorrow in the happy position of being two up with two matches to play. With the South Africans having lost some of their confidence through two consecutive defeats, and England players, including Len Hutton, now on the top of their form England has a good chance of winning the "rubber" without having to play the fifth and final Test to a finish at Kennington Oval.

The wicket is very wet following a heavy overnight rain but should dry out if the weather improves. Hutton, having scored a century for Yorkshire against South Africans is apparently back to form and, batting on his home wicket, may at last share a good opening partnership with Cyril Washbrook.

There will be keen interest in England's two new comers, the fast-medium bowler Harold Butler of Nottingham, and the slow left-hander Jack Young of Middlesex. Young should have reasonable conditions but the wicket is more likely to suit Douglas Wright, Kent's spin bowler, who is a match-winner when in form.

NO COUNTY CRICKET FOR HAMMOND

LONDON, July 25. (Reuter). Walter Hammond, who retired from the captaincy of the England and Gloucestershire sides last March, is unlikely to play in county cricket this season because he has no practice and does not wish to disturb this county's winning team.

At the start of the season it was announced that Hammond would help Gloucestershire when calls of business allowed, and there were hopes that he might appear in the with Someret at Bristol August Bank Holiday "Derby", and the Cheltenham festival matches against the South Africans and Middlesex. These expectations have now been dashed.

NORWEGIAN TENNIS TOURNEY

STOCKHOLM, July 25 (Reuter).—Iftikhar Ahmed and Ghaus Mohammed (India) beat the Swedish-Norwegian pair, A. Eliason and Johan Haarness 4-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4 and 6-3 in the semi-final of the Men's Doubles in the International Tennis Tournament here yesterday.

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Race For County Cricket Honours

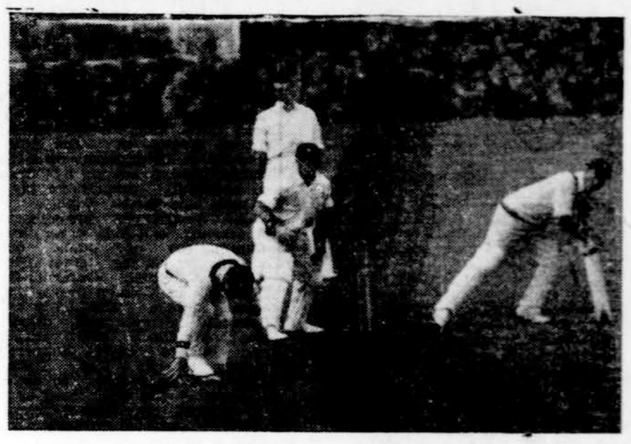
BY BILL EDRICH

This week W. J. Edrich discusses the rapidly narrowing County Championship race and cites Gloucester as the most serious challengers to Middlesex for the honour.

For long dour Yorkshire had ruled the roost but their age is telling on the veterans and the new hopes have not yet come to par.

It is now that Middlesex has come to the fore. Their pre-eminent position is in no small measure due to consistently superb displays by the author and Compton.

Denis Compton's Famous Snick



Compton of England hits one through the slips only to be stopped by a South African player during the test at Old Trafford. His superb display added to Edrich's has made his county hot favourite for county crickets honours.

Benefit Of Yorkshire's Eclipse

LONDON.

There is still a long way to go in this season's cricket but, as I see it the chase for the County Championship is narrowing rapidly with Middlesex, Gloucester, Lancashire, and Kent favourites—in that order. I know Derbyshire are standing high amongst the leaders at the ment but I don't think they have the stability to stand the pace to the end.

I don't think it is prejudice which makes me nominate my own team for first place. This year we really have a cracking good side, and, if calls for representative cricket did not affect us so seriously, I would lay long odds against anybody coming anywhere near us.

Test Demands

But there are still two more Tests, and, without wishing to presume unduly or tempt Providence unwisely, it seems likely that Denis Compton and I, and maybe Jack Robertson, will be on duty in them. If so, it means that Middlesex will be weakened to that extent against Notts at Nottingham, against Gloucester at Cheltenham, and against Derbyshire at Derby.

These can be vital games, and quite obviously we shall not find it easy to win through. If we do—and believe me we are going to fight every inch of the way—it will be a pretty good effort, and, just as Yorkshire used to do it and still give good service to England, I think we shall.

Naturally enough, as Middlesex have not been champions since 1921, and have been more consistently pipped on the post by Yorkshire than any other County, every member of the side is dead keen to get through. The Yorkshiremen are definitely out of the hunt, and, without the slightest disrespect to Brian Sellers and his boys, I think their present decline, temporary though it may be, is a good thing for cricket generally. For too long. I feel, they so dominated the Championship that it lost much of its meaning and competition. Now, during their compulsory reconstruction, it is wide open and infinitely more interesting.

Stalwart Veterans

Many people criticise Gloucestershire for being a team too reliant on Tom Goddard and Cecil Cook to be a good championship prospect. I don't agree, and I rate the West Countrymen as the chief menace to Middlesex. I don't think they are as good an all-round team as we are, but they are winning good games, they have a new, healthy team spirit, and their spin bowlers are real match winners.

I don't think much of the argument that they rely too much on Goddard and Cook. Why shouldn't they? And where could you find two better men to rely on? They don't tear themselves to pieces, and are not likely to get crocked or tired out. In addition, of course, they have an ideal wicket to bowl on at Bristol. Although he is 47 big, serious minded Tom Goddard is astonishingly fit, and is bowling just as well as ever. He flights the ball with all the cunning of nearly 30 years' experience and with his huge first finger wrapped round the ball, he spins it as savagely as any bowler I know.

Not long ago a good friend was trying to explain to Tom that his age was the only thing which kept him out of the England team. "Why should it?" asked Tom pertinently. "Batsmen never ask for my birth certificate when I bowl them out—and I'm still doing that more often than any other man in the game!" "Well," perried his friend, "you can't be as quick in the field as you used to be." "No," came Tom's rejoinder, 'but at 47 I'll still back myself in the field against Bill Bowes—when Bill was 20!"

Achievement Before Promise

All of which drives home the truism that in the perpetual search for young players the actual merit of many older ones is often too lightly passed by. And I think it would be a great pity if the day ever came when England caps were awarded for "promise" rather than "achievement." The greatest prize in the game—and that is what an England cap is—should be WON.

Getting back to the Championship—Lancashire are sneaking up quietly on the rails, as it were, and the Old Trafford lads will need watching—especially if we get some wet wickets. Left-handers Roberts and Price, off-spinner Garlick, and big, cheerful, red-headed Dick Pollard, are likely to tear through any side in those conditions. Fortunately for us they took a long time to settle down this year, and I think we have a lead good enough to keep our noses just in front.

After Lancashire the dark horse of the competition—Kent. Strengthened by a flood of really good amateur talent—Pawson and Mallett of Oxford and that very great all-rounder J. G. W. Davies and with Arthur Fagg back as a regular, they now have one of the strongest teams —in the competition. Better than most, they will be able to afford the loss of Doug Wright and Godfrey Evans for Test calls, and, although they have already lost six games and are quite a long way behind, they will need carefully watching. We meet them twice in August, and as both teams will be at full strength, they should be first class encounters.

Doug Wright, by the way, has been in grand form recently. I know he drops quite a lot of loose stuff now and again, but any bowler who spins the ball as hard and bowls it as fast as he does is bound to be inaccurate quite often. I have played with him so frequently, and watched him so closely from first slip, that I thought I had all his tricks tied up. But he got me l.b.w. with a fast googlie in the Gents. v. Players match, and I was plumbed out. Not only that, he had beaten me twice before in the same over, and had had Martin Donnelley dropped at slip the over before.

Real Thriller

Most disappointing team of the year, I feel, are Somerset, who, oddly enough, beat us dramatically at Lord's in the first game of the season, and, at the time of writing, were giving us a rough time at Taunton. Last year they did so well and promised so much. But this year they cannot strike any consistency of team or individual form. I wonder what the answer to their problem really is? They are certainly too good to be away down at the bottom of the table.

Many people have asked me how it felt, as certain of Middlesex for the first time, to put opponents (Leicestershire) in, see the wicket work out according to plan until we had 5 of them out for 114, and then see it ease out and let them get over 300. I had no regrets. In the conditions it was the obvious thing to do, and, with a bit of luck, we might have had them all out for 100.

When I saw that they could get runs easily I decided that we could too. And we did. I got 257. Denis Compton got 151 and we declared when we topped 600 for four. I then had anxious moments watching Leicester climb out of trouble again, but we finally won the thriller of a life time by knocking off 66 to win in 21 minutes.

Although I shouldn't say so—it was a pretty good performance. I was more than a little leg weary at the end of it, but it was a pleasant exhilarating weariness I would welcome often.

(Copyright)

Rangers Confirm Earlier Victory Over Trades

Brown Brilliant In Return Harwood League Tie

BOMBAY, Friday.

RANGERS	3
TRADES	1

As Patsy Hendren observed of another game, equally glorious, 'it does not pay to alter a winning combination'. The Trades who had for long time now depended upon the intelligent Bhimrao-Parab combination to rip open the opponents' defence foresook once again their trump card and finally paid the penalty of losing to an opposition, which, however on the run of play must be regarded as superior in almost every department.

The losers started by playing Parab at outside left, Aziz at outside right and Bhimrao at inside-right. However good Bhimrao and Parab may have been individually their pooled resources were lost to the interests of the side by being placed in over positions. Bhimrao in his newly acquired position was almost a total loss to the side and Parab was also perhaps equally so. It is easy to hide one rabbit in a side but when Trades had both Perumal and Aziz their task became doubly difficult. Added to this was the captain's decision to play them together at right-half and outside right respectively. Any one of them, if alone might have proved to be the solitary chink in the armour but together they constituted a big gap which Brown utilised to excellent purpose.

After the interval which found them three goals in arrears, Trades reverted to their original arrangement and played Aziz in the place of the unwell Dhakuram This was late, rather very late. The Rangers were in no mood to play fiddlesticks with their opponents and once they had established the commanding lead of 'three goals they became a very difficult combination to oust. Besides there was an inexplicable nervousness in the ranks of the Trades which made most of their players, if not all, play below their form.

Although the fresh arrangement in their forward line produced no immediate effect, it was always potentially dangerous. It was therefore with considerable surprise that one noted only a few minutes later that the front line was once again reverted to the manner in which it had taken the field. There could have been little doubt then that the holders of the Harwood League championship were beaten for the third time during the course of a month.

This match also served to expose the limitations of Trades. In a winning streak they play with the confidence of a ballerina, but once the quasi-myth of their invincibility is shaken they totter and the resistance they offer becomes too weak even for that name. At least this evening, determination and fighting qualities were absent from the Trades rank. Rashad, otherwise almost inevitably outstanding in their pack failed to do himself justice and we might even have believed that he had an off day, had it not been for the fact that the trend of his performance was shared by every other member of his side save perhaps with the exception of centre-forward Raymond.

In the winners architecture Brown was the key stone on which the Rangers commendable edifice was erected. Almost singly, or perhaps with the help of outside-right Gardner, he systematically tore the hopes of the local side to so many ribbons that not even at the end of the hour's play had the losers succeeded in gathering together the crumpled remnants of their cherished hopes. Inadequately supported on either rank. Brown designed and wrought his own shining instruments. It would indeed be doing less than justice to say that such a performance had not been seen at the soccer headquarters during at least the last two seasons. Four flag kicks came the way of the Rangers. Two of the three goals came from these and Brown took all of them Into the flag kick which of recent evenings had become meaningless Brown put new life, an unaccustomed vitality and a pleasant menace. He succeeded in placing 'the corner' on the inner fringes of the goal On one occasion his throw-in from the side line came within a yard from the goal and might even have been converted had his team mates anticipated it. Truly, as complete a footballer as any seen on the Cooperage.

Play started on a fast note and by far the largest crowd of the season anticipated a keen and well matched struggle. After play had been shifted from end to end, in the nineteenth minute Gardner headed in a flag-kick from Brown to give them the lead. In the same minute Gardner took a long range shot at the goal and Sanjiva allowed an excellent shot to increase the margin. These quick reverses had taken most of the heart out of the Trades players and their efforts met another severe jolt when from the second successive flag-kick from Brown Payne tapped the ball in.

Some halfway through the second half Trades had an excellent chance of reducing the margin but Thomas shot wide from a difficult angle instead of passing the ball to the favourably placed Parab when they had only Sutton to beat. A little later he found himself in Parab's position, this time with the ball and reduced the margin. That was however, all that the Trades could accomplish during the evening in the nature of goals

Mrs. Mithan Lam the Sheriff of Bombay was present during the match which was earmarked by the W.I.F.A. for the Ramdas Relief Fund' In gate receipts alone the total reached Rs. 3,031/12

There were several donations prominent amongst which were the sums of Rs 1,000 and Rs 250 donated by the Maharaja of Porbunder and the Nawab of Janjira respectively.

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Invitation Of Up-Country Teams For Rovers Cup

BY J. C. MAITRA.

The season for our premier soccer tournament—Rovers Cup—is fast approaching. Entries have been already invited from all parts of the country, both India and Pakistan, and it is expected that most of the prominent teams in the land will make the journey to the 'urbs prima in Indis' next month to take part in the great competition. As this is the last year when the British services will play in India, it is hoped that a large contingent representing the cream of British football in this country will avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting the best Indian talents and measure their comparative strength in a friendly manner. It will also show how Indian soccer has progressed during the last half a century.

FAMOUS INDIAN TEAMS INVITED.

I understand, among the famous Indian teams which are likely to join the issue are Mohun Bagan and East Bengal from Calcutta and Delhi young men. Before the list is closed on the 8th proximo, I am sure several others from other parts of India will send in their entries. I am of opinion that only well-known teams should be entertained. Otherwise it will be difficult to bear the heavy financial burden of colourless sides who come here just to enjoy the trip. The question of lodging and boarding is also hard for solution. So the number should be rigidly restricted.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS TO PLAY.

Needless to mention, all our local prominent teams will be in it. Some of the junior ones may try to gain admission into the fray. They should be given a chance to find out where they stand in relation to the crack teams of India. At the same time it will provide practice matches to the latter before they meet the giants. Let us hope that the tournament will bring together all the brilliant stars now shining on the Indian horizon and give us some grand feats of soccer next month.

It is a pity the Bangalore Muslims, the first Indian team to win the Rovers Cup, will not be able to take part in the tournament this season, as they are proceeding to Kabul to participate in the Afghan National Festival. But on their way to Afghanistan, they may give us a game or two at the Cooperage.

FATE OF SANTOSH TROPHY.

The fate of the Santosh Trophy, I am sorry to say, is still hanging in the balance. It is being postponed from month to month with the hope that Calcutta may have the privilege of staging it. Unfortunately, the hooligans there are not in a mood to give the I.F.A. the opportunity to hold it in peace. Unless and until the disturbances stop altogether and normal conditions return it would be foolish to invite teams from various parts of the country to assemble there. Who can tell when that auspicious moment will arrive?

It would be foolish to hold it in December, as suggested by Mysore. Bombay can never take part at that late hour as the W.I.F.A. closes its season by the end of October. Personally I would like it to be staged in Bombay, close at the heels of the Rovers Cup. If need be the size and period of the latter competition may be easily shortened to suit the Inter-Provincial. I wonder why the A.I.F.F. has not asked the W.I.F.A. to shoulder this responsibility up to now!

TRIPLE CROWN FOR IFTIKHAR

Indian Player's Hat Trick In Frinton Championships

LONDON, July 25, (Reuter): Before leaving for Sweden Iftikhar Ahmed, Indian left-handed player, won three titles in Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Lawn Tennis Championships.

In the Men's Singles final he beat W. C. Choy of China 6/1, 3/6, 7/5.

In the Men's Doubles final, partnered by his compatriot Ghaus Mohammed, he beat D. Bull and N. Pertwee (Britain) 6/0, 6/2, 6/0.

He completed the hat-trick by winning the Mixed Doubles final with Miss Gem Hoaning of China, beating D Bull and Miss Wilford (Britain) 7/5, 6/2.

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DR. KOTNIS
KI-AMAR KAHANI

Shantaram, Jayashree

On Stage See PRITHVIRAJ

Sat. 26th, Sun. 27th, Mon. 28th

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MOTIBAI, CHHANALAL, PANDE
To-morrow Sunday Morn. at 10 A.M.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER
George Raft, Brenda Marshall

ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. S. SHAH, PH.D., M.D. (BONN-GERMANY), SURGEON AND GYNAECOLOGIST has started his consulting practice at Lonju Villa, Convent Avenue, Santa Cruz. Consulting hours: 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PALACE

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
EMILY BRONTE'S Powerful Drama of the Desperate Man who avenged a Lost Love!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
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MERLE OBERON · LAURENCE OLIVIER · DAVID NIVEN

Tomorrow Morning at 10-30 A.M.
"DON WINSLOW OF THE COAST GUARD"
Don Terry, June Duprez

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Director: VIJAY BHATT

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"BLACK PANTHER"
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Starring
FRANKIE THOMAS, FRANCES ROBINSON
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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 9, 2003
Muslim: Ramjan 7, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 26, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-13 a.m., Sunset 7-17, p.m.
Hightide: 07-08, 18-21 Lowtide: 00-24, 12-47.

Today's Engagements

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH: A meeting of Radio Workers today (Saturday) at 1.30 p.m. in H.M.S.S. office under presidentship of Mr. T. S. Jahagirdar to form themselves into a Union. Meeting of Government Medical Stores Depot Staff Union today at 2-30 p.m. at Byculla under presidentship of Mr. C. L. Dudhia to prepare a programme for the celebrations on 15th August. Meeting of Washermen's Co-operative Society run under the auspices of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh 3-30 p. m. today in Jinnah Hall under presidentship of Mr. S. L. Silam.

PROHIBITION COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Prohibition Committee of the Bombay Legislature Congress party will be held today (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. in the Party Room, Council Hall, Fort, Bombay.

FUTURE OF KANNADA: Under the joint auspices of Mysore Association, National Kannada Education Society, and Bombay Kannada Sangha, Prof. T. N. Srikantiah, of Mysore University, will give a talk on "Future of Kannada" in the hall of Mysore Association at 5 p.m. today (Saturday). Dr. (Miss) Evans, who has come to India all the way from England in order to make a special study of Kannada and other Indian languages in their respective regions, will be present.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, members will meet to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. near Cama Bridge, Frere Road.

BOMBAY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION:— Dr. K. R. Masani (Psychiatrist) will give the first lecture on 'Recent advances in Psychiatry' in Wilson College, today (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m.

KARNATAK SANGHA:— Dr. T. R. Narvane will inaugurate new Kannada library centre today at 6-30 p.m. at Laxmi Narayanbag Hall, Y Road, North Dadar. Justice N. S. Lokur will preside.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD. AND ALLIED COMPANIES EMPLOYEES' UNION: Annual meeting today (Saturday) at 2 p.m. Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall Apollo Street.

HOME GUARDS: Under the auspices of Home Guards, Greater Bombay, a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Palamkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar. Major S. R. Bamji will preside. Lt. Col. A. B. Gajendragadkar the Commandant and Capt. M. J. B. Maneckji, the Adjutant will speak on the utility and progress of the Home Guards.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Vocal music by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, Wagle Hall, Kandewadi at 4 p.m. tomorrow (Sunday).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Swami Sadanand Saraswatiji on "National Construction" tomorrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Hall, Bora Bazar, Fort.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: The first, second and third Examinations conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay will be held on Saturday the 27th September and Sunday the 28th September. The last date of receiving the examination forms is 24th August. Forms can be had from the office of the Sabha Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty, Sea Face, Bombay 7 on any working day between 12 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL-BOMBAY AKHAND HINDUSTAN CONFERENCE: Today at the Blavatsky Lodge between 12 noon to 7 p.m.

NATIONAL CONGRESS GOA: A meeting of workers at Cruso Studio, Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate, tomorrow Sunday at 11 a.m. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia will address.

SADGURU BABA SAWANSINGJI MAHARAJ:— The 90th Birthday of His Holiness Param Sant Hazur Sadguru Baba Sawansingji Maharaj will be celebrated tomorrow (Sunday) at Tulsidas Gopalji Trust Hall, near Mahalaxmi Tank, Warden Road, Bombay, at 10-30 a.m. and at Ralhaswami Satsang Hall, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. D. B. Padwal will deliver Satsang on the occasion. All devotees are cordially invited. Mr. Mast Fakir will speak on the occasion.

TABLE-TENNIS MATCH IN AID OF "RAMDAS" FUND

A charity exhibition match in table-tennis between top-ranking players of Bombay has been arranged by the Bombay Y.M.C.A., with the approval of the B.P.T.T. Association in response to a request from the Sheriff of Bombay. The admission will be by tickets at Rs. 5, 3 and 2, and the entire proceeds will be given to the "Ramdas Relief Fund" organised by the Sheriff of Bombay. The matches will be played at the Central Branch Y.M.C.A., on Tuesday, 29th July, at 6-30 p.m.

UPPER SIND HINDU ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

The Upper Sind Hindu Association of Bombay has been started to ventilate the grievances of Sindhi Hindus, and to bring them to the notice of those who can help in setting right the wrongs done to them.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE OF PARSI NATIONALISTS

At a meeting of the Nationalist Parsis held at the Indian Merchants Chamber Hall, it was decided to call a Political Conference of Parsi Nationalists at C. J. Hall on August 6 and 7, with the object of arousing the Parsis to the urgent necessity of their taking an active part in the country's progress, political, economic, social, cultural, etc.

The resolutions and discussions at the Conference will be such as to give the Parsis a clear idea of what they should do to contribute their best towards making of the new India free, progressive, prosperous and equalitarian.

SUPPORT HINDUSTANI

Mrs. Kulsum Sayani's Suggestion To Women's Conference Standing Committee

Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, Vice-President, All-India Women's Conference, has sent the following telegram to Lady Rama Rao, President of the All-India Women's Conference, at Jubbulpore:

"Strongly recommend Standing Committee uphold Hindustani in two scripts as the National language of India. The A.I.W.C. has always stood for unity of all communities".

DUTCH INGRATITUDE

Hooseinbhoy Lalljee Supports Jawaharlal's Stand

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, President All-Parties Shiah Conference in the course of a statement, says:—

"It is not only an act of affrontry but also gross ingratitude on the part of the Dutch, whose own lands within the last 30 years were twice totally devasted by brute force and who were reinstated by the help and sacrifices of the Asiatics, that they should now use force and violence against the unarmed and powerless Indonesians. The Dutch must, however, remember that all the people of Asia now feel it their bounden duty to help the Indonesians and to ask for the same treatment of the Dutch War Lords, as the latter had erstwhile been insisting against the German war mongers.

The All-Parties Shia Conference by their resolution have wholeheartedly supported the independence of the Indonesians, and have joined in the demand for the whithdrawal of all foreign troops including the Indians from the Indonesian soil. I, therefore, in consonance with the resolution as also in accordance with the desire of all the people of India, extend the fullest support to the statesmanlike pronouncement of Pandit Nehru that "no European country whatever it might be, has any business to use its army in Asia. Foreign armies functioning on Asian soil is itself an outrage to Asian sentiment". I have every hope and trust that Mr. Jinnah also will soon make a statesmanlike pronouncement.

Need I assure my Indonesian brethren that we have fullest sympathy with their cause and are resolved to stand by the weak and the right?

I have also to request our Government immediately to move the UNO in this matter as this is the universal desire all over the country, and we also hope that the Big Powers, who have pledged protection to weaker and smaller States, will at once move and will not allow time to pass which would enable the Dutch to hold on to the Indonesian Republican territory and cause further bloodshed and ruination by naked force.

Bombay Leaguers And Aug. 15 Celebrations

Mr. Abdul Kader Hafizka, Hony. General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League has issued the following statement to the press:—

Numerous enquiries from all over the Province are being received in the office of the Provincial Muslim League, enquiring as to what programme has been adopted by the Provincial League for the Aug. 15 celebrations. Muslims all over the Province are glad not only because Pakistan has been achieved but also because Indian Union along with Pakistan will achieve independence on Aug. 15. This date will be a great historical occasion and will have to be celebrated in a fitting manner.

The programme for the day is under consideration and necessary directions in this connection will be issued shortly. Meanwhile Muslims are advised not to give credence to any unauthorised statements appearing in any section of the press and await the directions of the Provincial Muslim League in the matter.

WOMEN & 15th AUGUST CELEBRATIONS

Mrs. Safia Khan, G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal writes:

In pursuance of the instructions of the Congress Working Committee to celebrate the 15th of August as a great historic Day, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has called upon all Congressmen and the general public in the city to actively co-operate with them as well as with the Provincial Government in organising the celebration on a grand scale suited to the occasion. Naturally, women organisations in the city would like to vie with one another in joining and making the Day's function a unique success. In order to devise ways and means how best women in Bomoay can help the Congress in carrying out its programme a meeting of the representatives of all women organisations in the city will be held on Monday, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. at the Congress House. On behalf of the Congress, I cordially invite all women organisations to participate in the meeting by sending their representatives.

Those organisations who are desirous of participating in the celebrations are requested to get into touch with the Head Quarters of the Dal at the Congress House, between 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m. (Phone No. 45211).

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till the morning of 27-7-47:— Rainfall will be widespread in the Konkanpatti. Light to moderate showers will occur locally in the Bombay Karnatak, Desh and the Hyderabad State and at a few stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:— Isolated heavy falls of rain will occur in the south Konkanpatti within the next 48 hours.

Outlook for subsequent 2 days:— Rainfall will increase in the north Konkanpatti; no large change elsewhere.

Mr. E. A. Mogul has left for England for further study in sculpture, hollow castings in bronze and ceramics, etc. Educated at Sir J. J. School of Art, Mr. Mogul held successful exhibition in Bombay.

CITY MUSICAL-INSTITUTE

Celebrates Fourth Annual Social

The fourth annual social of the Shri Datta Sangit Vidyalaya was performed with great eclat at Brahman Sabha last week-end, with Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar, wellknown Maharashtrian singer, in the chair. A variety entertainment programme was arranged in which the students of the Institute participated.

Master Krishnarao himself gave a musical concert and entertained the audience with his sweet musical compositions. Prof. Gajananrao Joshi, the popular violinist also gave a programme.

Master Krishnarao in his presidential speech resented the communal virus that was lifting its head in this sphere, and promised to put forth efforts to nip the trouble in the bud. He also distributed prizes to the students.

Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, the Principal of the Institute, gave a few songs and the function terminated into a vote of thanks which "Vande Mataram" was sung all standing.

How To Address Telegrams To Br. Forces In Palestine

"Destination in address for telegrams to forces in Palestine should be ' British Forces in Palestine' it should be written in full but counted as one word. Rates are as for Palestine applicable and classes are usual public classes and terms allowed", says a telegraph notification issued today by the Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Strike Takes Serious Turn

BOMBAY, Friday.

The strike of 340 workers of the Mohammadi Fine Art Litho Works, Mazagaon, which has been dragging on for the last many days has now taken a turn for the worse.

The strikers are coming into constant conflict with about 60 loyal workers who have refused to join the strike.

It is gathered that this ill-feeling between the two sections led to a serious attack on one of the loyal workvictim received serious injuries to which he ultimately succumbed.

No arrest is made so far in this Polics are investigationing into the matter.

WORKER WHO REFUSED TO JOIN STRIKE FATALLY STABBED

A machine printer, who had refused to join the three-day-old strike of his fellow-workers in the Mohammadi Fine Art Litho Works, was fatally stabbed this morning, as he was proceeding to the workshop.

At 7-30 this morning the deceased Fakir Mohammad Hussan Daddan (25) who lived at Noorbag Shamji Buildings, Dongri, was waiting in front of his house, along with some other workers, for the lorry, which was to take them to the factory situated at Gunpowder Road, Mazagaon. While he was engrossed in reading a newspaper one of the strikers, stabbed him in the abdomen, stated his brother Adam Hussan to the police. Fakir Mohammad was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, but he died within an hour.

POSITION OF REFUGEE RETAIL CLOTH ERCHANTS IN BOMBAY

Mr. J. K. Taneja, president of the Retail Cloth Merchantt Associations Lyallpur met Hon. Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, on Thursday afternoon seeking the attitude of the Bombay Government towards such refugees in Bombay from the N.-W.F.P., Punjab and Sind who have been licence holders traders in their respective provinces. The Hon. Minister gave him the assurance that all such people will be issued new licences for retail sale of cloth. Tariff Board would be wound up earlier than 1950, the Official added.

B.E.S.T. DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION

The Government of Bombay has referred, for adjudication to the Industrial Court, the dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., and its employees on the following two issues:— (1) Employees' demand for one half of the surplus amount, left after payments to the share-holders of the actual paid up amount, when taken over by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and (2) demand for nonpenalisation and payment of wages to workers who refused to go to work on plea of personal safety on April 30 this year.

CITY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT SERVICE ORDINANCE

The ordinance to provide for the management of the electric supply and transport services in the City of Bombay by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has been published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" dated July 22.

Poona Meeting: Change In Dates

As Saturday, 9th August, coincides with the 21st Day of Ramzan, the Stewards of the Turf Club have altered the dates of the 2nd and 3rd days, Summer Races from Saturday, 9th August and Saturday, 16th August to Saturday, 16th August and Wednesday, 20th August, 1947, respectively:—

In consequence of the above, the following changes in the dates of Entries, Handicaps and Forfeits have been made:—

2nd Day, Summer Races, Saturday, 16th August, 1947

Entries to close at 10 a.m. on Friday, 8th August, 1947.

Handicaps at or about 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th August, 1947.

Forfeits due at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 14th August, 1947.

3rd Day, Summer Races, Wednesday, 20th August, 1947

Entries to close at 10 a.m. on Monday, 11th August, 1947.

Handicaps at or about 5 p.m. on Thursday, 14th August, 1947.

Forfeits due at 10 a.m. on Monday, 18th August, 1947.

In all Handicaps, a winner of a race after the publication of the weights to carry 10 lbs. extra.

GALLAE RACE MEET TO BE REVIVED

COLOMBO, July 24 (Reuter).—The Gallae Race meet, which like the Colombo meet was suspended during the war, is to be revived in December this year. A decision to this effect was taken by the Stewards of the Gallae Turf Club at a recent meeting.

B. B. C. Team For Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 25. (A.P.I.): It is announced that the B.B.C. are sending a team to India in order to cover the transfer of power and the establishment of the two Dominions.

The team, which plans to stay for several months, will include news correspondents and commentators, who will work in close co-ordination with Robert Stimson, the B.B.C's established Foreign Correspondent here. It will also include feature writers, who will be concerned with the background to the news.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SATURDAY, July 26.

BOMBAY—1.

24.4 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'ameli) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News, (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 8-45 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeet, Yeshwant) 9-0 Shrimatibai Narvekar (Bhatiyar) 12-0 Nabhovanichya Parisarat (M) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Madhur Geeten (Bhavgeet) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 You Asked for It 4-20 Laxman Prasad Chaube (Gaud Malhar) 4-50 Zawwar Husain (Ghazal Hefiz) 5-0 Azim Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Variety programme for children 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Zawwar Husain 6-30 Sushma Divetia (Gujarati Geet, Snehrashmi) 6-45 Govind Kurwalikar (V. G. Majdee) 7-0 Shrimatibai Narvekar (Shree) 7-30 Sandeshe (H) 7-40 Shingul (Ek Dhun on Rabab) 7-45 Aage Badho 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Hindi poems from works of Bharat Hari (by J. S. Kashyap) 8-45 New theories and concepts: Idea of planning in economics (by Dr. S. K. Muranjan) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeet, S. Marathe) 10-0 Shrimatibai Narvekar (Natt-Bedar) 10-30 Vilayat Khan (Sitar).

AIR:— Today (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. Mr. K. M. Munshi will broadcast from All India Radio, New Delhi a talk on the "National Flag". This will be relayed by All India Radio, Bombay, on 244 and 41.44 metres.

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All-India Weather

POONA, July 25.

The following is daily weather summary for Friday:

Widespread light to moderate rain has fallen in the country south of latitude 25 degrees north with local showers in Assam, the east United Provinces and the hills of the west United Provinces.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 26TH EVENING: Rainfall will increase in north-east India and decrease elsewhere over the country except along Malabar and the Konkan where it will continue to be widespread. Showers will occur locally in the east United Provinces and along the Punjab-Kumaon hills and at a few stations in Kashmir.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Friday:

Ahmedabad 95 80 0 9.0 minus 5.1 Allahabad 89 81 0 10.9 minus 4.3 Bangalore 81 68 0.1 9.1 plus 3.1 Baroda 92 79 0 10.3 Nil Benares 91 80 0.1 10.5 minus 3.5 Bhopal 82 75 T 16.0 minus 6.6 Bhuj M .3 80 0 0.3 minus 6.3 BOMBAY 88 80 0.1 24.7 minus 15.7 Calcutta 93 80 1.8 22.3 plus 0.7 Cawnpore 90 80 T 15.2 plus 3.1 Delhi 103 86 9 2.2 minus 6.7 Gwalior 90 Nil 0 10.7 Nil Hyderabad (Dn) 81 73 0.2 8.9 minus 4.2 Hyderabad (Sd) 101 81 0 0 minus 2.7 Indore 82 74 0 10.5 minus 3.5 Jamshedpur 92 81 0 15.2 Nil Jubbulpore 84 75 T 20.9 minus 1.5 Karachi 85 79 0 0 minus 3.1 Lahore 107 83 0 0.1 minus 5.8 Lucknow 90 79 0.2 27.2 plus 18.4 Madras 96 78 0.1 2.4 minus 2.3 Mysore 80 69 T 4.2 minus 0.2 Nagpur 84 75 0.3 18.9 minus 1.9 Patna 90 82 0 10.2 minus 6.1 Peshawar 101 84 0 0.3 minus 0.9 Poona 82 73 0.1 7.8 minus 1.9 Rajkot 96 79 0 3.7 minus 9.0 Surat 90 81 0 8.0 minus 15.0.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The moment Labour recognizes its own dignity, Money will find its rightful place i. e., it will be held in Trust for Labour. For, Labour is more than Money.
—Mahatma Gandhi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BRITAIN AND BURMA

The perpetrators of the dastardly Rangoon outrage who hoped to gain their own political ends—whatever those aims might have been—by assassinating Burma's leaders have been doubly defeated. They had expected to plunge the country into chaos and destroy the leaders' plans of smooth transition to independence. They have failed. The administration has been continued effectively in the spirit of Aung San's leadership. Equally gratifying is the response of the British Government to the situation. The Tory imperialist might have been tempted to take unscrupulous advantage of the situation. The Labour Government has resisted that temptation which is a tribute both to its sense of obligation to commitments and to its statesmanship and far-sightedness. An agreement over the broad details and stages of the transfer of power to the Burmese Government under the constitution to be set up by the Constituent Assembly had sometime ago been concluded with the British Government by the Burma goodwill mission led by Thakin Nu, now the Premier. The terms included, firstly, the conversion of the present Interim Government into a Provisional Government with a Premier and Ministers to function until the transfer of power and, secondly, to take immediate steps by an exchange of missions between the two countries to examine and, if possible, reach provisional agreement on defence, finance, nationality, commercial relations and contractual obligations arising out of the transfer of power by the time the Constituent Assembly has drafted Burma's Constitution. This agreement received the approval of Aung San and his collegues just before their assassination.

We are glad the Attlee Government has not been influenced by the tragedy and has announced in Parliament its decision to implement the agreement in full and without avoidable delay. This, as we say, is an honourable and statesmanlike decision. Equally, if statesmanlike, if not more, is the attitude of the British Government towards the right of Burma to determine her own future in relation to the Commonwealth. The Tories, being what they are, raised the question in both Houses, demanding that the British Government resort to financial and economic blackmail to force Burma to remain in the Commonwealth. Any imperialist measure of that kind would fail—the Tories, in their utter complacency and blindness cannot see that the world has changed—and the measure proposed would eventually prove much more disastrous to Britain than to Burma. The Labour Government seems to realise this. And it is wise. For, a Burma independent of its free choice and conscious of non-interference in that choice by Britain will be far more friendly and co-operative in every respect than a Burma which is sought to be kept attached to Britain by force.

Princes Must Face Facts

A conference of ruling Princes and States' representatives is now in session in Delhi. Lord Louis Mountbatten has addressed the Conference. It is the last occasion on which he speaks to them as Viceroy and Crown Representative. When he meets a Ruling Prince or Chief after August 15, it will not be to convey the pleasure of His Majesty the King. He will speak as the Governor-General of the Dominion of India acting in conformity with the advice of his Ministers, the chosen representatives of the people of India. That is a fact, not merely dramatic in import, but full of psychological implications to which the Princes must learn to acclimatise themselves quickly. It means that after August 15, the Princes must, willy-nilly, deal with the people of India. The people of the States, the subjects of these Princes, are not just related to the people of India. They are parts of the same body. It is this cardinal fact that the Princes must understand and in its light they must shape their own conduct.

The Conference itself was called to make arrangements about the accession of the States, with one or other of the two new Dominions for purposes of Defence, External Affairs and Communications, and to conclude stand-still agreements with respect to other matters, such as currency, customs, extradition, posts and telegraphs and the like. These arrangements are not binding on either party in relation to the Indian Union Republic which will come into being under the new constitution; but whatever decisions are now arrived at will greatly influence the course of future events. A despatch from our Delhi correspondent indicates that Lord Mountbatten is believed to have warned the States, which are now standing out, that they are not likely to secure better terms from the Indian Union and that His Majesty's Government will neither recognise their independence nor support their claims to that status before the U.N.O. Sardar Patel is also reported to have met some of the Rulers in conference and re-assured them that their interests did not stand to suffer by joining the Indian Union. The advantages of joining the Union and the disadvantages of not joining are so clear that even Princes must be able to see it. We hope they do, as much in their own interests as in the larger interests of India as a whole.

Frankly Speaking

End This Shame

We published the other day a dispatch from a special correspondent describing the condition of 1,50,000 Halis or slave labourers on land in Surat and Broach Districts. The dispatch presented a moving yet tragic picture of the desperate bid of these oppressed people to gain for themselves the freedom that is rightfully theirs and the reprehensible attempts made by their masters the Dhaniamas, and others who are under the influence of the rich and powerful Dhaniamas to defeat these attempts. In the hour of fulfilment of India's long and arduous struggle for freedom, the desperate condition of the Halis and their lone and unaided strivings against an oppressive society must rouse every Indian to quick and indignant action to put and end to this shame.

Forms Of Slavery

It is an unfortunate fact of Indian social life that there exist in this country many forms of compulsion, subtle or blatant, unsupported by anything more than the force of wicked custom. At the lowest end of the scale comes the 'Naukari-Qarar', very much prevalent in the south. The "Naukari-Qarar" is a bond by which a borrower agrees that one of his dependents, a brother or a son, will work as a servant of the lender. The worker is given his food and a miserable wage which hardly covers the interest, with no hope of debt redemption. The only attraction is that, in the context of the acute poverty of the countryside, the labourer considers the two meals given to him as a blessing. But if he runs away under ill treatment, the courts will not enforce specific performance. They will only award a plain money decree. Therefore, the 'Naukari-Qarar' is least compulsive although it does constitute forced labour, especially when the lender is in a position to exert influence on the borrower through other means. At the other end of the scale come the more notorious forms of forced labour like 'begar' where the law is often requisitioned to enforce what is sanctioned by evil custom. These are little removed from complete slavery. Then come the various systems such as those of the Warlis of Thana, the Haris of Sind and the Halis of Gujarat. Here the law is a passive spectator of a tyranny which is enforced by the social power and prestige of the oppressor.

Strike For Them

But now law can no longer be a passive spectator. The Constituent Assembly having by its Fundamental Rights resolution, placed a stern interdict on every form of forced labour the law must become active to implement that resolution. Our correspondent cited cases where rebellious Halis were subjected to social boycott, denied even access to water and in at least one instance subjected to serious assault. He also cited another instance where a striking Hali was refused rations by a shop keeper, just as today Travancoreans are stated to be denied their rations unless they sign a declaration supporting Travancore's 'Independence.' That may be all right in the ethical code of Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer. But a Congress Government must be expected to deal with such cases with the utmost rigour of the law. Our correspondent reported that all efforts to arbitrate between the Dhaniamas and Halis having failed the latter are preparing for a mass strike. Meanwhile, in an effort to seek Government support, a deputation is meeting the Premier. We have no doubt Mr. Kher will deal justly by the Halis. They must not be put to the necessity of facing all the hardships of a mass strike, which incidentally would affect the progress of cultivation in a period of acute food shortage. The Government must strike for them—and it must be a blow that will finally release the Halis from their thraldom and endow them with human dignity such as befits citizens of free India.

U-S. Race Prejudice

India is aware of the disease of race prejudice, which is the bane of the United States even of modern days. It is more intense and rampant than the world generally supposes. Yet the news of the humiliating experience that Dr. B. C. Roy has undergone in Salt Lake City will come as a disagreeable shock to this country. Dr. Roy, one of the most distinguished medical men of India, is also an eminent and widely respected national leader and patriot. The indignity to him is an indignity to the Indian nation. Moreover, India resents racial discrimination whether in the United States or South Africa as an insult to the whole continent of Asia, and an insult, which cannot be tolerated much longer. India wants to be friends with America, but humiliating its nationals because they are coloured and not whites, is not the way to friendship. We hope Dr. Grady and his colleagues in India will take note of Indian feelings and communicate it to their country.

NEW PROCEDURE FOR TRANSACTION IN SECURITIES

Bank Of England Issues Series Of Notices

LONDON, July 24 (Reuter): The Bank of England tonight issued a complete new series of notices setting out the future procedure for all transaction in securities, writes Sydney Gampbell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

At a date to be announced later, these will supersede all existing British Foreign Exchange regulations relating to securities.

Although the new notices are highly intricate, they make only a few changes in the procedure. As foreshadowed earlier today, dealing between Britons in foreign securities—prohibited since the outbreak of war—will be allowed from any foreign security to another in the same currency. There is no relaxation, however, in the existing restrictions in Canadian securities.

The only other changes are that requisitioning securities will be formally ended—it ceased in practice some time ago—and there will be new arrangements for bearer securities.

The list of authorised and temporary depositories is very wide, including all stock brokers and solicitors, so that bearer securities will be able to pass about the markets in the normal way.

The new provisions affect solely the physical deposit of bearer securities. There is no obligation to deposit them in the actual owner, and no change in the existing relationships between banker and customer or principal and agent.

HAJ PILGRIMS' TALE OF WOE

Hardships which Indian Haj pilgrims have to undergo in Jeddah due to lack of facilities for returning home to their motherland are revealed in the correspondence that took place between Mr. Abdul Hakim Sharafuddin of Bombay and the British Minister in Saudi Arabia.

In a letter dated June 4 addressed to the British Minister at Jeddah, Mr. Abdul Hakim while awaiting facilities for returning to India from that place, says:

I regret to bring to your Excellency's notice the fact that it is since quite long that Indian pilgrims holding return tickets for India have had no opportunity to travel to India despite the fact that in the past four months some three or four steamers did come from India but unfortunately they were engaged with activities in directions other than to India so that they always refused to carry Indian passengers to their motherland thus causing inconvenience and disappointment.

Now it is reliably learnt from the Mogul Lines Agents in Jeddah that a steamer will be due here in the next few days but this time also unfortunately the ship will not book the Indian passengers holding return passages because she will have to fulfil other engagements.

In fact the Indian passengers which will be about 100 persons including me, holding return passages, are vehemently craving to return to our mother country and surely it will mean countless inconvenience and misery if we do not leave for India immediately now. It might mean destitution and complete resourcelessness without apparent access to means of living and subsistance even to many of us.

Therefore, it is sanguinely hoped that Your Excellency will sympathetically consider the above points and while feeling for our utter inconvenience and sufferings, will kindly do all humanly possible to either oblige the coming steamer to carry us to India or ask the Indian Government to furnish us a boat immediately to take us to India.

The present ship, which will shortly be due here is S. S. "AKBAR"

Later, on June 22, Mr. Abdul Hakim sent the following telegram to the British Minister:

Reference my letter of the 4th instant, kindly cable the Government of India to instruct S. S. "Jehangir" to carry 100 pilgrims holding return tickets to India and oblige. We pilgrims shall remain ever grateful. Please reply.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE FIASCO

Amazing Attitude Of British Delegates

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 22

The failure of the talks between Indian shipping delegation and the British shipping delegation has caused deep disappointment. But India, which had a fine mercantile marine not many decades ago, will have her own ships once again sailing the high seas whether others like it or not. "A hundred years ago", Mr. Digby has recorded in his historic book, "ship-building was in so excellent condition in India that ships were built which sailed to the Thames in company with British-built ships and under the control of British frigates". But the arrival in the Port of London of Indian produce in Indian-built ships created a sensation among the monopolists which could not have exceeded if a hostile fleet had appeared in the Thames".

The ship-builders raised hue and cry that their business was on the verge of ruin and that the families of shipwrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation if Indian ships continued to be employed. The cry prevailed and the Court of Directors of the East Indian Company placed a ban on the use of Indian ships in the trade between England and India. Much water has flowed under the bridges. India is a member of the Commonwealth enjoying a status in no way inferior to that of Britain herself. Yet some of the shipping interests in this country continue to adopt their old hostile attitude.

UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE

An Indian delegation, led by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, arrived in this country last week to confer with a delegation representing British shipping interests. On the question of Indian participation in overseas trade They did not seek to oust anybody. They came to ask for India that share in the shipping which was her due. But the British delegation at the very first meeting adopted an attitude which cannot but be characterised as unhelpful and unfriendly. The result was that the conference had to disperse abruptly without reaching even the discussion stage.

The delegation was appointed by the Government of India. It was convened as the result of the negotiations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India. Yet the British shipping delegation had the cheek to enquire into the credential and authority of the Indian delegation.

The British shipowners further told the Indian delegation that they could not in principle accept the validity of Indian aspirations for an adequate merchant navy.

The British shipowners bluntly refused to discuss with Indians proposals for the expansion of Indian shipping in India's overseas trade.

This strange behaviour of the British shippers, the delegates, rightly, feel, does not augur well for the future economic relations between Britain and India "It is an irony of fate", says a statement issued by the delegation, "that just at the time when His Majesty was giving his consent to the Indian Independence Bill the British shipping interests were banging the door against the Indian Shipping Delegation and declining to enter into any talks with them on the broad problem of the carriage by Indian shipping of India's overseas trades".

At present British ships carry over 95 per cent of the export cargo from U.K. to India and over 99 per cent of the export cargo from India to U. K. This is a position which no country can tolerate. It is harmful not only to India's economic interest but dangerous from India's defence point of view. India has got to defend her vast coast line by her own navy, and merchant fleet.

The amazing attitude of British shipowners is regretted as it does not encourage the hopes of the opening of that chapter of economic co-operation between India and England to which friends were looking forward.

It is, however, hoped that the British Government would intervene in time to prevent the mischief which the shipowners' attitude may otherwise do.

Our London Letter

"Dhoti" Comes To Piccadilly

Indian Art On Parade

London—"Do in Rome as Romans do." This is the motto that usually guides Indians in the matter of their dress in London. It also guides tourists from other Eastern countries. But, of late, some Indians have started parading the streets of London in their native costumes like achkan and sherwani. They naturally attract attention and evoke comment both, favourable and unfavourable. But when an Indian appeared in a 'dhotie' this morning there was quite a sensation. People started staring at him as though he was a saucer pan. "Oh, he is an Indian trying to show his million dollar legs," said a bright young thing in a queue waiting outside Vegas, the famous vegetarian restaurant in West End, where Sir Stafford Cripps was mobbed by women the other day. A gentleman, who looked knowledgeable about Gandhian anecdotes, said he was "wearing minus fours". The queue rocked with good-humoured laughter whereupon a middle aged woman observed. "What is this? Cannot one dress if not undress, as one pleases without setting the tongues wagging?" It is quite true that in these days of abridged liberties one should have freedom to dress as one pleases. And the gentleman from India deserves bouquets for having the courage to exercise his inherent right to wear dhoties in the West End of London. But there is another aspect of the matter which people of his way of thinking may not find entirely useless. Dhotie may be the best dress in the world. But people in this part of the globe may not appreciate its obvious and latent beauties. It appears odd to them.

Its suitability in this climate is also doubtful. In any case, it makes people stare at one and when everybody stares at one does not feel very comfortable. When I went to Russia ten years ago, I was advised by Soviet friends in London not to go in ultra smart clothes as that would only make me object of public stares and, perhaps, not very pleasant comment. An Arab proverb says "Eat whatsoever thou likest, but dress as others do." In my view this is what Indian tourists should do in this country. But if they must have national dress they can have 'achkan' or 'sherwani' No Dhotie please.

Indian Dancing And Music

Thanks to the efforts of the "Indian British Goodwill and Cultural Mission to India". We had a fine exhibition of Indian dancing and music in St. Pancras Assembly Hall the other day. Saran, well-known dancer, was the main attraction. Sita, girl journalist from Ceylon, gave us Manipuri dance. More of these shows the better. This does not mean that the exhibition was perfect. There were many defects and the exhibition cannot be said to present the best of Indian dancing or music. It could easily have been better. I hope the next performance will be more representative of Indian art and presented in a manner easily understanable by European audiences for whom the performances are primarily intended. One friendly suggestion. The performance was advertised to commence at 7 p.m. But in actuality it did not start till after 8-30. This made the audience a little fidgetty. But they took the delay in good humour. They did not however refrain from commenting that Indians were not sticklers for punctuality. When they said 7 it meant 7-30. "That is the Indian time". Is this not very complimentary? Englishman can stand anything. But he does not like unpunctuality. Why not be punctual? Punctuality is a duty we owe both to ourselves and our guests.

Indian Art Exhibition

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, well-known Indian artist, is showing a collection of fine pictures at R.W.S. Galleries and Indian House. The Exhibition opened on July 14 and will continue till August 2. The excellent quality of his drawing and the masterly way he handles colours has won admiration. The collection includes studies of pure landscape, mostly mountain scenery of Kashmir, and some fine portraits. But his women are the best. The Princess's toilet at R.W.S. and Battle of Flowers appeals to my French colleagues the most. "Gandhi and his goat—a non-violent argument" and Shaukat Ali's portrait, were other attractions. Fyzee Rahamin had previously held exhibitions not only in London but also in Paris and New York. He has built up a reputation for himself as a modern artist.

Mr. Joshi Comes To London

Mr. Narayan Malhar Joshi, sixty-six year old Indian trade Union leader, who is in the city after attending at Geneva the Labour Conference, was the most important Indian present in the House of Lords when the Peers discussed the Indian Independence Bill. I had met him in Bombay about 24 years ago when he had returned from some international conference. He has naturally grown. But he talked as enthusistically as he did in those days. He had abundant faith both in his country and the workers. He dreamed of the days when workers in India would have the same benefits which the workers in England enjoyed. He was xious that governments should not transgress laws; he was equally anxious that Governments should not transgress laws. He I am told, tried to get the International Charter recognise the workers' right of association in unqualified terms. Unfortunately he did not succeed. What the Charter recognises is the lawful exercise of the right of association. Clever men can easily use the word lawful to the disadvantage of the workers. In view of what has happened in the past not only in India but also elsewhere Mr. Joshi's insistence on the removal of the word 'lawful' can be understood.

Col. Bhargava To Attend On Jagjivan Ram

NEW DELHI, July 25, (API): Government of India have deputed Col. Bhargava I. M. S. to attend on Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. S. Lall and other Indians who were injured in the recent air crash at Basra. Col. Bhargava left for Basra today.

Attitudes And Latitudes

BY BIRBAL

Saintly Celebrations

15th August draws near and Birbal hasn't still been able to visualise how it will be celebrated apart from the official bunkum about prayers and processions and speeches. What does one do in a country where public drunkenness is a symptom of misfortune and making love in the open is inconceivable. In the western countries making merry on a national scale, means becoming tipsy, cancing, singing and making a public fool of oneself with the best of intentions. Nothing is considered absurd. In fact the more absurd you can be the more you are supposed to be enjoying yourself. People there have a capacity to let themselves go. Well, can you visualise the same scenes in the streets of India—the people shouting and singing late into the night with donkey caps on their heads and streamers and balloons flying all over the place—with champagne bottles being freely emptied and strange men kissing strange girls, all in a very friendly spirit. The dance floors should be crowded, the cafes over-flowing, and song and music should fill the air as if it was the last day of existence. I am afraid I cannot imagine it—nor can you—nor do you possibly approve of the general idea.

So up we come again to the same problem—how should we as a nation celebrate the great day of our independence? Actually the omens are still inauspicious—our cinema houses even still today play 'God Save the King' at the end of film (Birbal hopes fervently that they will not play the Indian National anthem after the 15th). Anyway that is a minor problem as the anthem will go with the foreign flag—the question is how do we celebrate. Mark the word celebrate—it implies enjoyment. The programme that the Congress has drawn up gives one the scare rather than any prospect of enjoyment, except perhaps, the fireworks, and they will work only if it is not raining. Flag salutation and "prabhat pheries" are solemn responsibilities, processions remind one of the struggle and agitation days, specifying looks like an unnecessary infliction. Yet Birbal bets that, apart from the official programme, nearly 90% of the people will not know how to celebrate. They will either participate in the programme or use the holiday to go out and see it being carried out .Not only will no one forget anything in sheer ecstasy, but all will seriously try to remember the past and ponder and solemnly pray, not that it will make any actual difference to the state of affairs or to the future by reforming everybody. The sun having set the day will only be recorded in school text books as the national day of Dominion Independence. But how will Birbal and every individual remember it? Can you think of doing something so mad that you will not forget it—of course, within the limits of law, order and good behaviour and that does narrow down the possibilities considerably?

Meet Mr. Dalmia

Mr. Dalmia is a wonderful man—in fact astounding. Perhaps, that is why from a very humble start in life this man is today the prince among the Indian industrialists. There is nothing Mr. Dalmia does not possess from cement factories to aeroplanes to banks to newspaper etc., etc. He has wealth, he has wives, he has influence and he has friends—even Mr. Jinnah is his friend. Every second he issues a statement about his future plans. At one stage he is willing to renounce his riches so as to found a world religion and propagate his ideas of universal brotherhood through newspapers so he buys a few more, the latest addition to the chain being the "Daily Gazette" of Karachi. Then suddenly he thinks of the cow and pledges his life to saving the cow from the knife of the butcher. No one in India, if Mr. Dalmia has his way, will be permitted to eat beef in the future. He does not say if he will also finance the better feeding and better breeding of our cattle so that we may have better milk and more butter and curd if not better beef. Birbal expects to see the unique sight of Mr. Dalmia walking from village to village preaching his theory and enforcing his request for the prevention of cow killing. Mr. Dalmia will of course, retire from all business and stop being rich also we hope, as Birbal remembers very well an occasion when the staff of a certain company of his asked for some bonus out of the 40% profit the company was making. Mr. Dalmia made a speech and said in a passionate voice, "You ask for more money. Why do you want money? See I have money and I am not happy. Money does not give happiness". The employees were dumbfounded. They did not get their bonus.

Good luck Mr. Dalmia to all your plans. You must have been born under wonderfully lucky stars.

Socialist Future

On the 9th of August the Socialist Party is going to appeal for funds for the organisational work of the party. The Socialists founded themselves in the Nasik Jail in 1934 as a part of the Congress. Their aim was to give a mass basis to an organisation which was overwhelmingly middle class and, secondly, to guide the Congress policy on Socialist lines. The party did useful work amongst the industrial labour and the Kisans and played the important role of critics of the official Congress High Command and its policies and contributed a lot to make the 1942 revolt a major success. The last movement, however, broke up the organisation on which the Government placed a ban which was lifted only last year. Most of the members went to jail or stayed underground till the movements were withdrawn. The party functioned only through individual initiative or small informal groups. Till its general conference at Cawnpore this year in the beginning of March the S. P. had not reorganised. At the Cawnpore session a new executive was duly elected. Congress was dropped from the name of the party and its aims and objects were re-defined in the new context and circumstances which prevailed in the country. The party is still a part of the Congress and realises the responsibility that rests on its shoulders namely to ensure a socialistic regime for future India. The responsibility is heavy and requires a tremendous amount of organisation. The Congress itself is wedded to the same programme. The S. P. is going to appeal for funds so as to be able to strengthen its activities and organisation. Birbal hopes the country will support them Socialism is no longer a revolutionary ideal in the world. It is an accepted principle. In a prosperous India there can be no hope except through a democratic socialist order. It is upto the Socialist party to see that we get it.

Monroe Doctrine

The events in Burma are more than disquieting specially as the country is such a close neighbour. India is passing through exactly the same stage that Burma is in and the most vital necessity for us is internal and external peace. The Congress is exerting its utmost to have this peace. We only hope it succeeds. Internationally the situation is daily becoming worse. Indonesia is again aflame and now any such event in Asia can scarcely be looked upon with equanimity by India. Actually it would be a good idea for India to formulate some sort of Monroe doctrine. Keep Europe out and Asia might have a chance to recover.

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TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Salt Lake City, July 25: Dr. B. C. Roy, the Bengal Congress leader, said here that he learned at first hand of of America's 'caste' system when he was refused service at a restaurant in Decatur (Illinois).

—Reuter.

* * *

The British Government has decided to retain the historical records now in custody of the India Office, because, said Lord Listowel, "in addition to their importance as documents relating to matters of public administration they contain much material relating to the lives of British individuals and families associated with India."

Exactly. The material might be so illuminating.

We appreciate his reluctance.

* * *

According to our New Delhi correspondent, Lord Mountbatten has told the States concerned that His Majesty's Government will not recognise their independence or support their claim before the U.N.O.

That's not the point. The grave problem and danger is that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar may decline to recognise His Majesty's Government after Travancore's Independence.

* * *

At the meeting of Princes and their representatives with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Maharaja of Patiala is reported to have affirmed that the Princes were keenly interested in building a united and strong India.

Not democratic, too?

* * *

The Dewan of Travancore it is learned, will return to New Delhi in a week to renew his talks with the Viceroy.

The Governor-General-designate of India has, in the meantime, a valuable few days soberly to ponder the tremendous, awful, terrific, catastrophic implications to India of Travancore's rubber, choir and 8,000 strong army and police.

* * *

In the House of Commons, Captain Gammans, Tory M.P., demanded an assurance that if the Burmese Constituent Assembly decided that Burma should not remain in the Commonwealth no further British financial aid would be given.

Some U. S. Congressman should demand an assurance that unless Great Britain decided to join the United States as the forty-ninth State no further American aid would be given.

* * *

Commenting on the Indonesian situation, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says, "apart from the merits of the case, no European country whatever it might be has any business to use its army in Asia."

An outrageous assertion. What then would be the purpose of Asia's existence at all?

Six Killed In Dhanbad Power House Incident

RANCHI, July 25 (API): One policeman was killed and 30 policemen were injured in yesterday's incidents in the Sojua Power House area in Dhanbad sub-division, according to information elicited from high official circles here.

Among the mob that attacked the Power House, five persons were killed and nine persons injured, say the latest reports from Dhanbad.

The Power House is not working because, according to official circles "Communists have been intimidating the workers".

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sanat, Revenue Minister, Bihar Government, left Ranchi today for Dhanbad.

Administration Of Federal Subjects By States

Constituent Assembly Votes For Continuing Rulers' Authority

CLAUSE ABOUT FUNCTIONS OF PRESIDENT HELD OVER

NEW DELHI, July 25, (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly to-day decided to hold over the clause relating to the functions of the President of the Union on the suggestion of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer who said that in the light of certain new factors which had come to light, the clause required closer scrutiny.

The clause was moved by Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar in the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and reads:

"Subject to the provisions of this constitution executive authority of the Federation shall be vested in the President.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, (a) the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Federation shall be vested in the President, and (b) the right of pardon and the power to commute or to remit punishment imposed by any court exercising criminal jurisdiction shall be vested in the President but such power of commutation or remission may also be conferred by law on other authorities."

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT

Earlier the Assembly passed with a few amendments to E-Clause, laying down the functions and procedure of election of the Vice-President.

Pandit Nehru accepted Mr. Santhanam's amendment to the clause, which said the Vice-President shall discharge the functions of the President during the interval between the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the President and its filling up by election and when the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness, or any other cause. He also accepted Mr. B. M. Gupte's amendment providing for the election of a temporary chairman to the Upper Chamber of the Federal Parliament who will be the Vice-President of the Federation) when the Vice-President is acting in the place of the President; and Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava's amendment providing that like the President, the Vice-President also shall be a person who has completed the age of 35 years.

A number of other amendments to the clause by Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, Mr. Pocker Sahib and Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah fell through.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF FEDERATION

The House adopted Clause 8 of the report specifying the extent of Executive authority of the Federation, but held over until a later date the addition of a new clause proposed by Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar to cover agreements between Indian States and the Federation.

Sir Alladi said the new clause which he had moved fell into four parts. The object of the clause was to bring it into line with a similar clause adopted by the House in respect of the Provincial Constitution. That clause enabled a province to undertake the administration of certain subjects conferred on it by an acceding State as a result of an agreement in the provincial sphere. The object of the clause he had moved was to give overriding power to the Union in respect of these agreements. The first part referred to acceding States, who might give powers to the provinces not only in respect of the acceding subjects, but in regard to other subjects also by special agreements. The clause sought to enable the acceding States to enter into such agreements.

The second part dealt with States who did not accede to the Union but yet might be willing to enter into agreement with the Indian Union. Such agreements shall be subject to and governed by any act relating to the exercise of foreign jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Federation.

The third part was intended to prevent a conflict between a province and a State entering into an agreement, and the Union and the same State entering into an agreement. If the Union entered into an agreement with a state and that agreement covered the field already covered by an agreement between a province and the same State, the latter must not have dominance over the former.

The fourth part of this Clause explained what exactly would be the effect of such agreement and was a complement to the provision already passed by the House in regard to the Provincial Constitution. It said on an agreement being concluded the Federation may exercise Legislative, Executive or Judicial functions specified in the agreement through appropriate authorities.

A member of the House suggested that in as much as the members had not had time to study this clause discussion on it might be postponed. The House agreed to this suggestion.

States And Federal Subjects

The House then took up Clause IX with an amendment moved by Sir N. Gopaleswamy Ayyangar. With the amendment, the clause reads:

"The Executive Authority of the Ruler of a Federated State shall continue to be exercisable in that State with respect to Federal subjects, until otherwise provided by the appropriate Federal Authority in cases where it is considered necessary."

The general principle, said Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, was that the Executive Authority of the Federation was co-extensive with its Legislative Authority. That principle was respected in this Clause. The only thing that was provided for in the clause was that where the administration was in the hands of State authorities now, that agency should continue to be in charge of those subjects until the Federal Legislature chose to make other provision. That was really for the purpose of not creating a hiatus in administrative jurisdiction particularly at the time of the inception of the Federation.

Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah moved an amendment which seeks to substitute the following for Clause IX: "The Executive Authority of the Ruler of a Federated State shall be exercisable in the State with respect to Federal subjects subject to inspection of and the directions from the head of the Federal Executive."

Mr. Himmat Singh Maheshwari sought to substitute the words "appropriate Federal Authority" by "Federal Law". The words "Federal Authority", he said might even mean an Under-Secretary of the Federal Government. His amendment would avoid such a position.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi said that in the previous setup inspite of the presence of a Resident, the Princes enjoyed very wide powers. The residents' did to a certain extent safeguard the rights of the people of the States and now that the office of the Resident was coming to an end, it was the duty of the Constituent Assembly to see that even those minor rights were not now abrogated by the Princes. The State subjects, should not be given a chance to say that their interests had been sacrificed by this House in order to get the co-operation of their Rulers.

PRINCES-GAINERS

The administration in most States were of a despotic character. Even if the Princes came into the Union with their present powers they would be the gainers, as the Congress would be obliged to stop all movements in their states for popular rights.

The new constitution, Mr. Tayagi added, must contain provisions for checking the autocratic authority of the Princes.

Both the Dominions were competing with each other in getting the co-operation of the largest number of States and thus had led the Princes to raise the price of their co-operation.

He wanted to know what powers the States were prepared to concede to the Centre in return for a number of privileges which they would enjoy as members of the Union. "If they are joining the big family then they must also respect the principles of democracy for which we stand". Even if the Princes succeeded in joining the present Assembly on their own terms, Mr. Tayagi visualised the formation of another Assembly in the future which would not tolerate the despotic nature of their administration.

HUSSAIN IMAM'S SUPPORT

Mr. Hussain Imam said that the remarks made by Mr. Tyagi, asking for a minimum of democracy in the Constitutent Units, was one on which he hoped there would be no difference of opinion in the house.

"Because of the fact that a foreign government had sanctioned the existence of 560 units, it is not necessary that this Constituent Assembly should also accept the separate existence of these units. In these days it is almost a common principle that very small units cannot fight the battle of life.

If it were to the greater advantage of the common man to have 560 units I would for one have suppoted it but many of the units are so small that they have themselves decided it is essential to join together and form bigger units. This is a move in the right direction."

The rights of the common man in the States was as precious to the House as those of the citizens of British India (hear, hear). "There must be a minimum of democracy, a minimum of rights of citizenship which should not be denied to anyone in the continent of India, no matter whether it is a big State or a small State. Independence is not worth it if you allow a large part of the country to remain in the same degraded condition in which it existed before the departure of the British" (cheers).

VYAS' APPEAL

Mr. Jai Narain Vyas appealed to the Rulers of States to come into line with the rest of India and be willing to grant a major share in administration to their subjects. He hoped that the Centre would use its influence to achieve that end.

Mr. S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao said that States' people's representatives were in a very difficult position. On the one hand, they did not want to to take up any attitude which would jeopardise the unity of India, which was the prime need of the hour. On the other hand, they had to safeguard the interests of the people of the States. He hoped that with the acceptance of Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's amendment, minimum standards of democratic government would be established in states.

STATES' STAND

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, pointed out that Ministers of States had tabled an amendment seeking to incorporate Sec. 125 of the Government of India Act but had not moved it in view of Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's amendment.

That Act suggested that the Executive Power of the Federation should be exercised by the Rulers of the States through their own officers. The Federation should be content to have what might be called the right of inspection to see that that authority was properly exercised. There were a great many States were even now whatever was required on behalf of the Government of India was carried out essentially by the Executive Authority of the States. During the years that the Government of India Act was under consideration at various sessions of the Round Table Conferences it was pointed out that the States which acceded to the Federation would have no objection to legislation being passed on the Acceding Subjects by the Federal Legislature but that the power of carrying it out should vest in the States.

Things had marched very far in some of the States during the intervening period, and there were indications that in many States things had marched farther still, in the direction of a closer association of the people in the administration of the States. There was no doubt whatsoever that the trend of events, the march of public opinion, the awakening in the States themselves and the very fact that States might accede to the Union and send their representatives to the Union Legislature would tend to quicken the process of greater association of the people in the administration of the States. (cheers).

IN 'PEOPLE'S INTERESTS'

In 1930-31, those who represented the States at the R.T.C. took the view that the Legislative power might be given to the Federal Parliament, while the Executive Authority should vest in the States and be exercised by the officers of the States. This was not a proposition he was putting forward on behalf of any bureaucratic or anti-democratic administration of a State but it was a proposition which might well be put forward on behalf of the subjects of the States themselves. If the Executive Authority was exercised by the Federation, who would lose the exercise of that authority except the very subjects, who through their responsible representatives would be in charge, now to a certain extent but hereafter to a much greater extent, of the affairs of the State.

He ventured to express the view that even in the Provinces there was a very strong urge that as far as possible Provincial Autonomy should be a very real thing indeed. The provinces were not likely to easily yield to the suggestion that a strong Central Government meant a Central Government with a vast number of subjects to administer. His own view was that the more the number of subjects brought under the Federation, the weaker would that Federation be.

Some of the States had a record of administration at least not less than that of any Province and he hoped that it would be accepted by everybody in the house that in as many states as possible, where there was no question of the administrative machinery not rising to the occasion, that administrative machinery should be that of the State itself. "In accepting Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's amendment, we are not giving up the essential principle that it shall be the rule that States shall have their own Executive Authority and that in special cases exceptions may be made" (cheers).

ALLADI ENUNCIATES A PRINCIPLE

Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar said that he might have a good deal to say in favour of Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's proposition that the strength of a Centre did not depend upon the number of subjects conceded to it, but that was entirely irrelevant for the consideration of the question now before the house.

The essential principle underlying the previous Clause was that the Executive Power must be co-extensive with the Legislative power.

If the Federation had the power to pass certain laws, it must have the necessary power to enforce that law throughout the Federation. That was a commonsense, accepted constitutional principle to which no exception could be taken.

The second question was how this Executive Power should be exercised. It might be exercised through the instrumentality or agency directly appointed by the Federation or it might for the time being employ a State or Provincial agency but the ultimate power and responsibility must rest with the Federation. It must be satisfied that an efficient administration was carried on.

"ULTIMATE POWER"

If an efficient administration was carried on in State A or B or States, the Federation would not interfere. But the Federation was the sole judge, and could only be the sole judge, of efficient administration throughout the area of the Dominion and State agency, either Provincial or other, must be the agency of the Federation to that extent. The object of Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's amendment was very simple. If for the time being a State machinery was properly functioning and we need not interfere with that, let the State continue its administration. But the ultimate power must rest with the Federation.

That did not mean that the Federal Executive would go on experimenting. For example, the Postal Service or any other service was properly and efficiently carried out by the various State agencies, the Federation would have no business to interfere. But if on the other hand a State agency was not proper in carrying on the administration the final authority must rest with the Federation. The amendment was a midway solution between two extreme views.

Sir Alladi went on: "Let there be no misunderstanding on this point, namely that the principle of Sec. 125 of the Government of India Act is expressly departed from in this constitution. It is not a question of parleying between the States and the Federal Authority: it is a question of the ultimate responsibility of the Federation in terms recognised. As a matter of prudence, of giving stability to the administration, of recognising that on the whole a number of States have been very efficiently carrying on the administration in particular fields which are going to be confided to the Federation, this principle is agreed to that the State agency may continue to be employed.

"But there is no denying the fact that so far as the principle of this Clause and the earlier Clause is concerned, the ultimate responsibility for the proper execution of the laws rests with the Federation and the Federation alone, and that the principle that the Executive Power is co-extensive in general with the Legislative power is not to be departed from."

"It is on that ground that I support Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's amendment and on no other ground."

SANTANAM'S WARNING

Mr. K. Santanam warned the House against the dangers of local patriotism conflicting with all-India patriotism and said everything should be done to prevent this. Pleading for strengthening the Federation, Mr. Santanam said he agreed with Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar that the strength of a Federation did not lie in the number of subjects directly administered by it. But this was a different issue which had no bearing on the clause under discussion. He urged that it should be open to the Federation to assume Executive Authority Federal subjects administered by a State whenever it thought it was necessary.

Mr. Gopalkrishna Vijayargiya, speaking as a States subject said the Central Government should be made strong; to this end, the States' people must be prepared to make sacrifices so that the Centre might be strengthened even at the cost of the Union.

STATES MUST MOVE AHEAD

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that the representatives of the States who had come into the Assembly were to be congratulated. It must also be made clear to them that while one part of the country was becoming a democracy the other part could not remain under autocratic rule. It had been intended all along that when India became free we would see that the States brethren also became free. He was glad that some of the rulers had already declared their intention to set up democratic rule. In his opinion all nominations to the States Legislatures should be abolished and every State must have elected Legislative Assemblies with powers to function as in the Provinces: Also local bodies and municipalities should be established. He knew of one State where the people were forbidden even to establish a printing press!

NEED OF WILLING COOPERATION

Mr. M. S. Aney said the amendment moved by Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar was a compromise between various points of view. It was perfectly clear that the authority of the Federal State should continue to be exercised in respect of Federal Subjects but, accepting the existing conditions in the country, the resolution provided that the Rulers shall continue to exercise this authority normally. The point to be borne in mind, Mr. Aney emphasised, was the need to make the States willing partners of the Union so that the Union could be strengthened. There must be the greatest unity between States and the Union, for in this willing co-operation lay strength.

MITTER DEPLORES HEAT IN DEBATE

Sir B. L. Mitter said he was surprised that heat should have been imported into the debate on an agreed amendment. What were the implications of the amendment? Firstly, the amended Clause postulated the supremacy of the Federation by stating that the authority of the Ruler shall be exercisable only until otherwise provided by the appropriate Federal Authority. The other part said the Executive Authority of the Ruler of a Federating State shall continue to be exercised by him—in other words, the "status quo" would be maintained. The Assembly had to take into account the facts as they existed today. One of the facts was that in some of the major States, some of the Central Subjects were being administered by the State authorities. It had not caused any embarrassment or inefficiency to anyone. The Clause says this will be recognised and the "status quo" maintained. If it was found, however, that there was abuse of these powers, then power had been given to the Federal Legislature to make adequate provision therefor.

Gopalaswamy's Reply

Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, replying to the debate, said the debate had been interesting but he thought that those who took opposing views had already come to an agreed settlement on the amendment he had moved.

He wished to point out that the basic principle of the Clause was that the Executive Authority of the Federation was co-extensive with its Legislative authority and that normally it was the Federation that was responsible for the proper administration of Federal Subjects.

But existing facts had to be taken into consideration. Here was a situation where a large number of Indian States were actually administering what would be Federal Subjects under the new constitution. To meet this, it was decided that the existing arrangements should continue, although necessarily subject to the overruling control of the Federation, whenever it decided to impose that control.

We would not get away from the position, as Sir B. L. Mitter had pointed out, that the supreme authority in regard to the Executive Administration of Federal Subjects was the Federation. Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar had pleaded for a reversal of this position. He seemed to think that the general principle should be that the Executive Authority in relation to Federal Subjects should vest in the States themselves but as an exceptional measure the Federation could take over the administration into its own hands whenever it became necessary.

NO UNNECESSARY INTERFERENCE.

What he wished to point out, Sir Gopalaswamy added, was that the general principle should be that the Federation was responsible for the Executive Administration of Federal Subjects but that it will not interfere with States administering Federal Subjects, where it was in existence today and where it was efficient and in accordance with proper standards.

One of the speakers had said if there was to be any taking over of Executive Administration in respect of these States it should be done by Federal Law and not by Federal Authority as indicated in the Clause. He would only mention to the speaker one set of subjects—Foreign Relations. A very large portion of the field of External Affairs was covered not so much by Legislation as by Executive Authority. In such cases, it would be absolutely unnecessary for us to resort to Federal Law for purposes of Executive Administration.

NO FUNDAMENTAL DISTINCTION.

He considered there was no fundamental distinction between a Province and a state in the matter of administering Federal Subjects as Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar had suggested. The only distinction was the States were administering some Federal Subjects which the Provinces were not doing but so far as the right of administering them was concerned, there was no distinction between Provinces and States. What really distinguished Provinces and States was the administration in existence in the various areas. He did not wish to go into this wider field but he did wish to endorse and emphasize what Mr. Santanam had said that the need for the taking over of Executive Administration of Federal Subjects by the Federation would not be less but greater when democratic institutions come into being in the States in a greater measure than today. After all it had to be recognised that the principle of Federal System was a division of the administration between the Centre and units. The Federation was as much part of the constitution which the people and the Rulers of the States had to reckon with as the States Constitution might be in respect of the Federation.

When a Federal Law was passed providing for the direct administration of Federal Subjects by the Federation, it would be a law in the passing of which all the States participating in the Union would have had their say.

The House rejected Mr. Chandrasekhariah's amendment and Mr. Himmat Singh Maheshwari's amendment and passed the clause with Sir N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar's amendment.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

MID-NIGHT RAID ON DELHI KHAKSARS

NEW DELHI, July 25. (A.P.I.): The Delhi police began a comb out of the Khaksars in the City late last night, arrested nearly 60 of them and used tear gas to disperse a number of Khaksars who refused to leave the Fatehpuri mosque. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi Sahibzada Khurshid Ahmed Khan, personally supervised the raids. Two police constables and three Khaksars were injured in a clash in front of the Fatehpuri mosque.

According to authoritative quarters, the presence of some thousand Khaksars in the Fatehpuri mosque and its vicinity, despite the organisation being disbanded by its leader Allama Mashriqui, was causing considerable disquiet to the residents of the locality and had led to frequent breaches of peace. These remnants of the organisation were opposed to the present partition and were engaged in a propaganda campaign for the inclusion of Delhi and other adjoining districts in Pakistan. It is further learnt that the Khaksars had made known their intention to prevent the authorities from hositing the tricolour flag on the Red Fort on August 15. Local Muslim League leaders refused to evince any sympathy with the activities of these Khaksars and the Imam of the Fatehpuri mosque where a large number of Khaksars were put up had complained of a breach of hospitality.

Apprehending troube, the provincial authorities began to disperse the Khaksars late last night and the recalcitrant ones were taken into custody. The Chief Commissioner Mr. Khurshid Ahmed Khan with his deputy Mr. M. S. Randhawa with a posse set out to the Fatehpuri mosque after midnight and asked the Khaksars to leave the mosque. On their refusal, a portion of the gate was forced open and tear gas was used. The Khaksars thereupon surrendered with their "belchas".

The District Magistrate of Delhi has issued an order asking the Khaksars to abstain from remaining in the Fatehpuri mosque and its vicinity.

GOOD PROSPECTS OF KHARIF CROP

Major Disaster May Yet Be Staved Off, Says Food Secretary

NEW DELHI, July 25, (A.P.I.): "Our food stocks are low and we are working on very narrow margins, but if we can keep the food machine going somehow during the next two critical months, till the new "kharif" crop, the country will be able to stave off a major disaster", said Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Food Secretary, Government of India, addressing the monthly meeting of Food Officials from Provinces and States today in New Delhi.

The Food Secretary also referred to the World Cereals Conference recently held in Paris which had stressed the need for importing countries, to intensify internal procurement and maintain effective control over resources, as the demand for food grains outstripped the total availabilities.

The conference then heard an account of the "kharif" crop prospects from the representatives of the various areas. Owing to a late and inadequate monsoon, there had been a set back in the U.P. and A few other places, but the next "kharif" crop on present indications, is expected to be moderately good on the whole.

The meeting agreed to the allocations for August, the total availabilities in which month amount to 212,600 tons. On the present estimates, the expectations for September are 168,000 tons.

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED

NEW DELHI, July 25, (A. P. I.): Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, has set up a Central Relief Committee to co-ordinate the efforts of the various refugee relief organisations in the country and help them secure governmental co-operation.

The committee consists of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram (convener), Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Dr. Nripen Bose, Dr. Lehna Singh Sethi, Mr Deshbandhu Gupta and Mr. Krishnan Nair. One member is to be co-opted from the North-West Frontier Province later.

The office of the committee will for the present be at 6, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.

Sri Jairamdas Daulatram the convener of the Central Relief Committee appointed by the Congress President announces that the first meeting of the Committee will be held at the A. I. C. C. office at 6, Jantar Mantar Road, on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1947, at 6 p.m.

Burma To Observe Mourning Today

RANGOON, July 25, (Reuter): All Burma will observe tomorrow as a day of mourning for U. Aung San and the five other Burmese Ministers assassinated by gunmen in the Rangoon Council Chamber last Saturday.

The day has been declared a public holiday and demonstrations will be held throughout the country. A feature of the ceremonies will be the offerings of food and gifts to Buddhist monks.

The new Cabinet last night decided to set aside Rs. 200,000 towards a State funeral for the late Ministers and sactioned a further expenditure of Rs. 500,000 towards the erection of a "Martyrs Monument".

AFGHAN PREMIER FOR U.S.

LONDON, July 25 (I.P.A.): The afghan Legation here confirms that Premier Sardar Shah Mahommad Khan left Kabul for foreign trip on July 21. His ultimate destination is stated to be the United States and he is likely to visit London also.

It is believed he is visiting Moscow first. During his London stay he hopes to meet Mr. Ernest Bevin to discuss the recent Indo-Afghan developments and the note handed to the Afghan Charge d'Affaires by the Foreign Office protesting against Afghan intervention in Indian affairs.

D. F. Karaka: Off My Chest

The "National Standard" had a goose-fleshy piece on its front page yesterday in the form of a despatch from its special correspondent in New York.

The Standard captioned it: "This is Justice in the Land of Democracy."

I would not like readers of this column to miss that story and I, therefore, re-tell it here with full acknowledgments to the paper to whom that story belongs.

Two young Negroes, one 18 years old and the other 16, were electrocuted for murdering a White farmer in February 1946.

This happened in Mississippi, the U.S.'s lynching ground.

It appears that thousands of progressive people and organisations throughout the world made a last minute appeal for clemency which the Governor rejected. The Governor would have no "outside interference."

"White reporters were allowed to enter the death-cell a few hours before the execution and they lestered the boys for their reactions."

Crowds outside watched the executions. There were no Negroes—they were asked to stay away.

The part played by the representative of the Church is best told in the correspondent's words:

"Discussing who should die first one priest suggested it should be James Lewis (15) so that Charles Trudell (16), who is alleged to have fired the shot, which killed the farmer would "be punished more by having to wait longer."

As they went to the chair stared at by the White audience, the boys clutched crucifixes and repeated after the priest "Oh God, I am utterly sorry for having offended thee."

The indictment, trial and conviction all took place in ONE DAY and during the proceedings a vindictive White mob howled outside the Court House.

"The boys' attorney, during the trial, suggested that when the boys went to the chair they should be seated on books so that the heads might reach the lethal cap. The books, he cynically added, should be Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" and the United States Constitution "so that with one current of electricity, the State of Mississippi can destroy all simultaneously."

It will be recalled that the worst Negro-baiter of all time, Theodore Bilbo, was Senator in Mississippi until last January. One of his characteristic remarks is: "I know what is the best way to keep the Nigger from voting. You do it the night before the election. Red-blooded men know what I mean."

Hidayatulla To Be Sind Governor

KARACHI, July 25 (API): Sheikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the present Premier of Sind, will be the first Indian Governor of Sind, in the new Pakistan Dominion, it is authoritatively learnt here.

Sixty-eight-year-old, Sheikh Ghulam Hussain held office of Ministerial rank practically for the last 26 years with a small break in Sind. He became a Minister of the Government of Bombay in January 1921, and became Premier of Sind in 1936, and was a Minister in the Allahabux Ministry and again became Premier of Sind which office he continues to hold for the past seven years.

KILLEARN TO SERVE IN PAKISTAN?

SINGAPORE, July 25, (Reuter): According to a report in the British owned newspaper, "The Straits Times," it is believed here that Lord Killearn, the British Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, may accept a Pakistan offer of the Governorship of East Bengal.

Lord Killearn is at present visiting India at the Viceroy's invitation.

A spokesman of Lord Killearn in Singapore today said he had no knowledge of the reported offer.

G. B. S. Ninety-One

G. B. S. is 91 this week. Though immured in his 'parsonage' in rural St. Ayot's St. Lawrence, he is still hale and full of quips as ever. The way he is going, he looks well set to score a century against Old Man Time.

To mark the occasion we include in the next Bombay Chronicle Weekly, a number of articles on the literary-cum-dialectical wonder that is SHAW.

Europe In Flux

We also begin this week a series of articles on Post war Europe by Iqbal Singh. He is touring the continent at present as our roving correspondent and will report to us from time to time about the conditions in the various countries.

Dry Ice

Pictorial essay on the "ice" which when mixed with water gives cold soda!. Child's play, says the embryo scientists, but the laymen are agape.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE Weekly

Sunday, July 27.

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LOKAMANYA VASTRA BHANDAR, Rationed Cloth Distributor, Authorisation No. B (a)/166, Lalbaug, Bombay, ceases to be a cloth dealer in view of cancellation by Government of Bombay of his cloth dealer's license. Cloth Registration Sheets registered with him are transferred as shown below. He is also instructed to put up in his shop notice to this effect for the guidance of his customers:—

Month and week allotted on the Cloth Registration Sheets.	Name and Address of the Rationed Cloth Distributor to whom Cloth Registration Sheets are transferred.
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IVth week of June (December), July (January) and August (February)	M/s. NEW BANARSI CLOTH STORES, Rationed Cloth Distributor, Authorisation No. B(a)/236, 344, Lalbaug, Bombay.

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Sense And Censorship

Freedom Opens New Era For Our Films

By "SARDI"

With the dawn of freedom, our films enter a new era of which senseless political censorship will not, we hope, be a part. There was a time, not so long ago, when the uneasy conscience of the foreign Government led it to cut out even harmless scenes which merely showed portraits of our political leaders such as GANDHIJI and NEHRU! It must be said, to the credit of our producers, that despite the handicap of censorship, many of them still managed to infuse into their pictures the idea of freedom and its worth. Historical and mythological screen figures particularly, were made eloquent mouthpieces for delivering the message of freedom, albeit in a veiled manner.

ART MUST MIRROR LIFE

Today, there is no need for us to gloss over facts. While I do not advocate the digging up of old grievances, it is only right that the freedom struggle, just ended, should find its due place on the screen, not so as to exacerbate the feelings of those who till yesterday were on the other side of the fence, but merely to present facts as they occurred, not necessarily by themselves, but woven into the fabric of a film story.

Art—and films should aspire to enter this realm—should, to a certain degree, mirror the contemporary life of a nation. Elsewhere, freedom movements have inspired dramatists, as, for instance, Sean O'Casey who, in such plays as "The Informer" and "Juno and the Paycock", powerfully portrayed the resistance of the Irish against the English.

DRAMA IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

India's non-violent fight to rid itself of the shackles of subjection is potent with incidents that would, indeed, make good theatre. Take the Dandi March, Amritsar, the formation of the Indian National Army, the lives of all the heroes, known and unknown, who spilt their blood so that we, who are left behind, may see the day that is just dawning—all these present drama that should fire the imagination of our screen writers. It is heartening to observe that the Mutiny of 1857 has been picturised in Pioneer Films' forthcoming "Chandrasekhar".

For a time, let us permit the gods and goddesses of mythology to take a well-deserved rest from the screen, and let us pay homage to the valiant men who only recently fought, each in his own way, to keep the fires of freedom aglow.

PUT SENSE INTO OUR CENSORSHIP

So much for the immediate past. For the future, let us hope that our own censorship will be fair and logical. If a producer is a real socialist and wishes to propound his theories of equality of status in his films, he should not be unduly hampered. Freedom of thought, speech and action, should be ours even on the screen, so long as there is no deliberate incitement to rebellion against a benevolent Government which we hope ours will be.

Films can be a great power for good in moulding the India of tomorrow. They could help to breed in our people a civic sense, which is, at the moment, sadly lacking. They could inspire and educate the masses and help in social reconstruction.

The new era offers our film-makers wonderful possibilities. Will they have the wisdom to grasp them?

*

"SARDI" REVIEWS HAMARA SCREEN

Right: Kanan in the forthcoming "Chandrasekhar."

*

CURRENT

Minerva

"WASIYAT-NAMA" RELEASED

Yesterday saw the premere of New Theatres' "Wasiyat-Nama". The central figure of this screenplay is a young widow who brings drama into the lives of the members of a peaceful family. Even today, any theme which depicts a Hindu widow with guts enough to live her own life, is considered to be daring. Presumably, the present picture may be described as such.

Directed by S. Mukherji, the photoplay contains only one known name—that of Ashit Baran. Bharati, Sumitra and A. Choudhury do not seem to ring a bell atleast in the present writer's memory.

You will be interested to know that the film is an adaptation of one of Bankim Chandra Chatterji's famous works.

*

Imperial

TAGORE TORTURED

Bombay Talkies have decided to bask in the reflected glory of the late Tagore by bringing to the screen his story "The Wreck", under the title "Milan". The weak casting consisting of Ranjana, Dileep Kumar and Mira Misra, mars the original tale, the strength of which lay in the author's character delineation and not in the triangular plot!

Ragini—star of Kardar's "Shah Jehan."

*

PHOTOPLAYS

Royal Opera House

A YAKUB VEHICLE

Prakash's "Samaj ko Badal Dalo" turns out to be a one-man show wherein that fine character actor Yakub dominates the scene, though he is apt to be much too unrestrained at times.

The chief character is a man with a dual nature which is a strange composition of the warring elements of radicalism and orthodoxy. His own worst enemy, the poor man's dreams of a home remain ever illusory as, one by one, the three women with whom he tries to discover happiness, escape him.

Vijay Bhatt has directed this melodrama.

*

Novelty

MOGHUL PAGEANTRY

Kardar's "Shah Jehan" tells the opt-repeated tale of the Moghul emperor and his love for his consort Mumtaz Mahal, perpetuated forever in the finest tomb in the world—the Taj Mahal.

As befitting its subject, the picture is decked with sumptuous sets and lavish costumes that are pleasing to the eye.

Ragini plays Mumtaz Mahal with becoming hauteur, while the late Saigal has been made to portray a demented poet.

Majestic

SCREEN BROOK

Undiminishing in popularity, Mehboob's "Anmol Ghadi" continues along its merry way Indifferent photographic effects and atrite story seem not to affect its popularity one whit.

The singular success of this picture may be attributed to the music of Naushad and the songs of Tanveer Naqvi which have mass appeal though the discerning music lover may not enthuse over them.

Chandra and Lata are parted in childhood. Years later, they meet when the former writes to a famous novelist "Renu", little knowing that the nom-de-plume concedes the identity of his childhood sweetheart. To stretch out the film, complications are introduced with the entry of Basanti, a friend of Lata, who falls for Chandra. But the erstwhile triangle works out to a reasonable solution as always.

Surendra and Nurjehan are colourless and aged for their roles. Suraiya shows some sparkle as Basanti.

Mothers know this language
No word in any language has more meanings than a baby's cry. If baby has been bathed and fed; does not need a 'change'—wise mothers know the cry is almost surely for soothing, smoothing comfort such as Cussons' White Cross gives. Use White Cross Baby Powder liberally at least twice a day to keep baby safe from the discomforts of perspiration, chafing and soreness.
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Cussons
WHITE CROSS
BABY POWDER

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Why Hamper Yourself with
Belts—Pins—Pads?

Particular about daintiness and hygiene? All the more reason, then, to adopt INTERNAL Sanitary Protection—the TAMPAX principle used by millions of modern women everywhere. TAMPAX means *no* bulky belts, pins, pads; *no* restrictions on playing or swimming during "those days"; *no* need for removal when taking a bath or shower.
A Doctor invented it.
TAMPAX is medically proved. It uses the well-tried principle of "internal absorption". Made of soft, highly-compressed surgical cotton, TAMPAX is as effective as a pad seven times its size. It is ever-comfortable—and each TAMPAX is sealed in its own special applicator; the most hygienic protection you could wish for. Hands need never touch it; changing is quick, disposal easy.
It never shows.
Remember TAMPAX is invisible! No fear of lines or bulges spoiling your dress or evening gown. No problem of whether you should use a deodorant. Instead, freedom—safety—peace of mind whatever the day. Why deprive yourself of benefits that women all over the world have proved? Be ready with TAMPAX this time—and judge for yourself. A month's supply fits the handbag. From all chemists.

Agents: M. G. Shahani & Co., Victoria Road, Karachi.
TAMPAX
WORN INTERNALLY

Vindicating Honour Of Consembly & Its President

Sri. Prakasa's Protest: Committee Appointed To Validate Elections

NEW DELHI, July 25 (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly today passed Mr. Sri Prakasa's resolution seeking to validate all elections to the Constituent Assembly since the acceptance of His Majesty's plan of June 3.

The Special Sub-Committee consisting of Sir B. L. Mitter, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer and Mr. Sri Prakasa drafted the following resolution which Mr. Sri Prakasa moved in the Assembly before it adjourned today until Monday.

The resolution reads:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the rules of the Constituent Assembly in regard to its composition, methods of election and termination of membership all elections which have been or may be duly held in pursuance of His Majesty's Government's announcement of June 3, 1947, shall be deemed to be valid and the Assembly so constituted shall be deemed to be and always have been validly constituted and all persons hitherto elected shall be deemed to be elected."

A vehement protest against the manner in which the Constituent Assembly was ignored during the recent negotiations with H.M.G. resulting in the June 3 statement was lodged in the Constituent Assembly today by Mr. Sri Prakasa (Congress).

Mr. Sri Prakasa was speaking on his motion which sought to regularise the elections held under the June 3 statement and the changes made under it in the membership of the Assembly.

"I should like to regularise some of the very undesirable facts that have occured during the last few months," said Mr. Sri Prakasa. "Secondly, I want to vindicate the honour of the Assembly and, if you will permit me to say so with all respect, your own honour as the President of this Assembly.

I should also like to lodge a protest against the manner in which many things have been done during the last two months. Many old members of the Assembly who were originally elected were, so to say, summarily dismissed, new elections were ordered and new members were elected in their places. When this Assembly was first elected—it does not matter how it was elected—it claimed to be, what it obviously was, a sovereign body fully entitled to make its own rules procedure. No person can claim that he was ignorant of the existence of these rules, which laid down in unequivocal language the method by which new members of this Assembly should be chosen after other members had vacated their seats in the manner prescribed.

REGULARISE THE PROCEDURE

What has happened, however, is that certain negotiations took place between certain people behind the back of this House, certain agreements were come to, some members were, so to say, summarily dismissed from this House, new elections took place and new members were elected in their places. It is high time we at least regularised this procedure by inserting a rule of our own so that at least we may save our faces and be able to say that what has been done has been done according to a definite rule framed byourselves.

"My second purpose is to vindicate the position of this Assembly and the honour of its President. I looked in vain during those fateful days to see you (President) mentioned anywhere in the course of these negotiations. You may have been consulted as a member of the Interim Government you may also have been consulted as a member of the Congress High Command but you were nowhere in the picture as the President of this Assembly.

"BEHIND THE BACK OF CONSEMBLY."

"I have no doubt that if you had been consulted as President of this Assembly, punctiliously careful as you are of the proprieties, you would certainly have asked this Assembly its own opinion on this subject. But the Assembly was completely flouted. The other day you very rightly said that the Assembly did not recognise any parties, but if am not mistaken, over and over again during those fateful days the leaders of the two major parties were referred to in statement after statement that appeared in the press.

"So, while you do not recognise the existence of any party so far as this Assembly is concerned, we have to acquiesce in an arrangement that has been come to behind the back of this Assembly by what were described as the leaders of the two major parties in the country. I feel that the insertion of this rule would right the wrong to some extent.

"Lastly, I would like to lodge a protest against all that has happened. I do not think it was right either on the part of the leaders who were referred to in those statements or of the Governor-General not to have consulted you (President) and this Assembly in that important matter.

TRAGIC NEGOTIATIONS

"These negotiations have resulted in the cutting up of our country. It is not to our liking. I have no doubt that if the matter had been placed before this Assembly in the proper way, we might have acquiesced gladly or otherwise in the arrangement that was finally come to. We would have had the satisfaction that the representatives of the country met in solemn deliberation in this hall and decided that for the time being at least in the interests of the country, it would be best if we had two separate Constituent Assemblies and two separate parts of the country governed by two Governments, but as it is, the whole thing has been flung down upon us in a manner which is difficult for an ordinary person to understand, much less to swallow. But in any case there is nothing else for us to do but to agree as gracefully as possible to what has happened and I hope that I shall have the unanimous support of the house in putting this new rule in the book of Procedure.

'POOR FELLOWS' IGNORED

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed (Muslim League) opposing the motion, said that with Mr. Sri Prakasa's desire to regularise any irregularity, if there was one, he had full sympathy. He also sympathised with the mover's desire to vindicate the honour of the Prsident. With regard to the protest against many things that had happened, he should like to express his neutrality. "Things happened in an overwhelming manner with which we poor fellows had nothing to do."

He was opposing the motion due to technical difficulties. The rule for instance, sought to regularise not only the second election but the third election which was yet to take place. If the existing members were not elected in the next election also, "what is to become of our declaration that we have come here as loyal and law-abiding citizens of India? If we go out in the next election, will that declaration stand or will that go? Then what will become of the acceptance on behalf of certain group by Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman that it adopted the National Flag. If we fail to come will that adoption be erased? Then again, what is to become of our signatures in the great book, which is now to go down into history.

He suggested that instead of the present motion, there should be another regularising the second election.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said that he was in entire agreement with the object of the mover and much that he said. Mr. Sri Prakasa's object obviously was to validate something that had been done something that according to him—and Pt. Nehru was inclined to agree with him—was done with due propriety. He agreed with Mr. Sri Prakasa that we would validate it but not by making a fundamental change in our Rules, even giving the Governor-General power with regard to the future, as the motion sought to do.

He, therefore, suggested that a Committee consisting of Mr. Sri Prakasa, Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar and Sir B. L. Mitter be appointed to draft a suitable resolution.

Mr. Sri Prakasa accepted the suggestion and the House appointed the Committee suggested by Pt. Nehru.

AUTHORISED DESIGN OF NATIONAL FLAG

NEW DELHI, July 25 (A.P.I.): An authorised design of the National Flag of Free India, printed in thick heavy bank paper in the colours approved by the Constituent Assembly, has been produced by the Director of Publicity, Constituent Assembly. It will be available to publishers, public organisations and bodies and authorised dealers in flags to enable them to produce the flag for the August 15 celebrations.

CHINA ACCEPTS U.S. INVITATION

Proposed Four-Power Talks On Japanese Peace Treaty

NANKING, July 25, (Reuter): Mr. Wang Shieh-Chieh, the Chinese Foreign Minister, announced today that China had accepted the United States invitation to a preliminary discussion of the Japanese Peace Settlement on August 19, but would insist on the final peace conference being held in Shanghai.

(The United States Government has, however, already indicated its willingness to hold the conference at a later date in view of the British Commonwealth Conference in Canberra due for August 26 to discuss the peace.

The Soviet Government replying to the United States invitations on Wednesday, said the Soviet Government could not agree to the United States Government's calling a conference and suggested that the British and Soviet Ambassadors in Washington should fix with the United States a date for a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to discuss the matter).

Indian Legislature & Its Committees

NEW DELHI, July 25. (A. P. I.): It is announced that in consequence of the enactment of the Indian Independence Act, both the Chambers of the existing Indian Legislature and all committees elected or appointed by either of the two Chambers will cease to function with effect from the 15th August, 1947.

KALYAN CONGRESS SECRETARY DEAD

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, July 25.

Sriyut Rajabhow Medhekar, Secretary, Kalyan City Congress Committee and a social workers died at 11-15 p.m., Thursday, of typhoid. He was a student of Sir J. J. School of Arts and a promising youth. At the time of his death he was about 22 years old.

The cholera epidemic in the Kalyan city has not abated and daily two or three persons are dying. On Wednesday last five people were attacked and two died. From the beginning till now 65 persons were attacked and 22 persons have died.

EDUCATIONAL DIVISIONS

In modification of its previous orders, the Government of Bombay has regrouped the districts in the five Educational Divisions of the Province as follows: The new orders are to take effect from September 1, 1947:—

WESTERN DIVISION:—1. Bombay, 2. Bombay Suburban District, 3. Kolaba and 4. Ratnagiri; CENTRAL DIVISIONS:—1. Poona, 2. Ahmednagar, 3. Satara and 4. Sholapur; NORTH-EAST DIVISION:—1. Thana, 2. Nasik, 3. East Khandesh and 4. West Khandesh; NORTHERN DIVISION:—1. Ahmedabad, 2. Kaira, 3. Panch Mahals, 4. Broach and 5. Surat and SOUTHERN DIVISION:—1. Belgaum, 2. Dharwar, 3. Bijapur and 4. Kanara.

Why the wise use *Wisdom*
Cranked handle gives comfortable control

AND that's not all! The Wisdom short head fits the inner curve of the teeth and cleans the back of every tooth as thoroughly as the front. Widely-spaced tapered tufts penetrate between the teeth and "comb out" food particles which breed infection and cause decay.
The Wisdom toothbrush lasts longer too. Its nylon tufts stay springy *three times as long as animal bristles* and they won't come out. Don't merely ask for a "toothbrush": insist on a Wisdom.
Wisdom REGD
THE CORRECT-SHAPE NYLON TOOTHBRUSH
MADE IN ENGLAND BY ADDIS LTD., MAKERS OF THE FIRST TOOTHBRUSH IN THE WORLD
DISTRIBUTORS: J. L. MORRISON, SON & JONES (INDIA) LTD., P.O. BOX 239, BOMBAY & BRANCHES

Share Bazar Steady With Restricted Turnover

COTTON RULES QUIET WITH SCATTERED SELLING

Silver Firms Up On Active Buying

Bombay, July 25

The declaration of Dividends on Tata Steel shares removed one uncertain factor from the market and dividends being on the lines of general expectations failed to have any marked effect on the price structure.

Now the market will be looking for increase in the price of steel. To-day trading was very light and price fluctuations were confined to a very narrow range. There was utter absence of any fresh business, except some evening up of open interest over the week-end.

The market although displayed quietly steady tone but it is full of possibilities. Some professional operators are reported heavily long in some speculative scrips and their action is bound to have important effect on either side.

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2105 and improved at Rs. 2117 but reacted at Rs. 2107. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 412 and after improving at Rs. 413 declined at Rs. 411 and steadied at Rs. 412. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1160 and steadied at Rs. 1162.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1166/4 Kohinoor 665 Swadeshi 661 Nagpur 335/8 Simplex 365 New Great 410 Gokak 344 Indore 632/8 Century 982/8 Colaba 255 I. Bleaching 161 Swan 365 Finlay 316 Morarji 590 Edward 725 Meyer 232/8 Apollo 4/8 I. U. Ordinary 16/9 I. U. Dfd. 3/3 Madhusudan 285 Podar 342/8 Katau 317/8.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 413 Tata Steel Defd. 2117/8 Second 166

CEMENT.

Associated Merger 174/8

INDUSTRIES

Burma 513/12 Bellapur 278 Shivajpur 41/8 Scindia 33 Construction 36 Tata Chemical 15/3 Tata Oil 72 Indian Iron 36/1 Bengal Steel 29/1

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord 124 Tata Hydro 182 Andhra 1635 Power 1752/8

MILLS (CASH).

Elphinstone 91 Phoenix 1225 India Manufacturing 4000 Kooria 290 Dawn 1602/4 David 155 New City 235 Minerva 211/14 Bradbury 618/12 Bharucha (Dfd.) 8 Bharat 54/8 Mysore 261/8 Madhavji 19 Model 202/8 Laxmi 1655 Vishnu 637/8 Western 3600 Standard 505 Sholapur 6125 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustan 4125 Tata 83 Ahmedabad Advance 447/8 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 20/12 Shrinivas 400 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 260 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 71.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 158/12 (New) 120 Surat 243/12 New Prem 172/8 Karachi 160 Ajmer 12/14 Amalgamated 20/4 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 205 Bombay Suburban 165/10 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 90.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 121 Imperial 2232/8 P. P. 567/8 Central X. R. 100 Coupon 22/4 India 239 Union 11/4 Baroda 170 Habib 170/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 80 Jaipur 60/8 Hindustan Com. 48 Mysore 390 Exchange (Ord) 48 Eastern 105

INSURANCE.

Oriental 5600 Empire 755 New India 81 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 16 Indian Merchantile 56/8 Universal Fire 18 British India General 23 Neptune 13/6 New Great 27 All-India General 32

RAILWAYS

C. P. 109/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 101

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 683/12 Steamer 577/8 Burma New 170 Burma Petrol 3/14 Mackenzie 165 Port Canning 82/8 Kemp 480 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Investment Trust 105/8 Wimco 285 Dharamsey Chemical 36/8 Mukund Iron 12/2 Dena Trust 20 Alembic 310 Supreme India 180 Jamwire 110 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 37 India Cement 35 Walchand Nagar Industries 325 United Motor 65 A.C.C. New 54/8 Bombay Safe Deposit 835

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref) 211/4 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1405 Tata Power 1461/4 Hydro 141/4 Bombay Steamer 340 Nagpur 697/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 825 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 268/12 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 126/4 Bradbury 542/8 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 18 Supreme 130 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 150 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100.

DEBENTURES.

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8. B. Steamer

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, July 25.

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 447/8
Apollo 4/7/6 4/8
B. Dyeing 1157/8 66/4 52/8 55 50 60 57/8 67/8 66/4
C. India 331 34 32 36 35 36 33 35/8
Colaba 252/8 55
Finlay 316 15 17 16
Gokak 339 43 41 44 43 44
I. U. Defd 3/2/6 3/3 3/2/6 3/3
I. U. Ord. 16/10 16/9 16/13
Indore 630 32/8 25 32/8
Kohinoor 654 55 54 55 54 57 58 Meyer 232/8
Model 204/6 2/8
New Great 409/8 7 10
New Union 20/8 20/12
Podar 342/8
Simplex 363 62 63 59 60 59 61 60 61 60 62
Swadeshi 655 54 56 54 62 60 61 60 61
Swan 365 70 65
Tata Mills 82 83/8 83
Vishnu 637/8

BANKS

Baroda 170
Central 100/8 101 100 100/8 99/12 100
Habib 170/8
Imperial Old 2245 32/8
India 239
Reserve 121 20/8 21
Union 11/4
U. Commercial 80
Exchange 47/12 48

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 160/10 58/12
Andhra Valley 1635
B. Tram Ord. 123 22 29 22/8 22/12 22/8 24
Hydro 184
Surat Elec. 172/8
Power 1750 55 60 52/8

INSURANCE

New India 81 80/12 81

STEAMER

B. Steam 580 77/8
Scindia 32/10 32/13 32/7 32/10 22/8 32/14 32/13 33

STEEL

B. Steel 28/12 28/10 28/14 28/10 29/1
I. Iron 35/8 35/10 35/8 36/1
Tata Defd 2110 20 2/8 15 10 1/8 10 15 7/8 17/8
Tata Ord. 411 13/8 10/8 13 11 13
Tata 2nd Pref 166/8 65/8 66

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 670 72/8 70 83/12
A. C. C. Old 175 74/8 75/8 74 74/8 74 74/8 73/8 74/8
A. C. C. New 54/8 55 54/8
Belapur 276 75 77/8 76 78
B. B Old 516/4 10 13/12
B. B. New 172/8 70
B. B. Petrol 3/13 3/14
Dena Trust 20
I. Bleaching 160 61
I. I. Trust 105/12
P. Construction 212 13 9 10 9
P. 2nd Pref 125
Shivrajpur 41/8
Tata Chemical 15 15/3
Tata Oil 72/4 73/8 72/8 73 72
Wimco 286/4 83/12 85

SPECIAL

Central Coupon 21 22 22/8
Ahmedabad Elec. New 121/14
All India Cen. Ins. 22

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 25

The Bullion market was very steady to-day on increased buying. It was talked in the Bazar that a syndicate was formed to push up silver prices.

Forward Silver opened to-day at Rs. 171/12 and advanced at Rs. 172/6. Ready Silver were quoted at a discount of annas two at Rs. 172/4 which suggests that there is manipulation in forward contract.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 108/2 and declined at Rs. 107/14 but advanced at Rs. 108/7 and reacted at Rs. 108/2. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 72/8.

Later on Silver firmed up on active covering and quotations were as under:

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	172 10 0
Forward Silver	172 12 0
Ready Gold	108 6 0
Forward Gold	108 2 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 24.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 61-3/4 cents

MORE GOLD POURING INTO U. S. VAULTS.

WASHINGTON, July 24, (U. P. A.): The Federal Reserve Board today announced that gold continued to pour into Government vaults this week sending the stocks up $35,000,000 in the seven days ended July 23 to $21,467,000,000.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICE UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, July 24, (U. P. A.): The price of silver remained unchanged at 61-3/4 cents per ounce on the New York Market today.

Trade sources said that the Mexican Government's announcement that it had arranged to buy another 2,000,000 ounces of silver from Mexican producers for coinage purposes definitely will lend strengthening influence on foreign silver in the New York market, but they were not prepared to speculate as to whether it might result in a price increase. They pointed out that the price has been steady in the past three days which they said was due mainly to the slight improvement in demand which is now in balance with the supply.

LONDON BULLION

London, July 24.

Silver Spot	37-3/4d
Silver Forward	37-3/4d
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON SILVER PRICES

LONDON, July 24 (UPA). The price of silver on the London market was today quoted at 37-3/4 pence per ounce for both ready and two months forward. This represents an increase of one-quarter penny per ounce from the previous day's quotation of 37-1/2 pence per ounce

There was little buying interest in evidence in the market which however, remained steady at the quoted price.

Reports from Wellington New Zealand, to the effect that the New Zealand Government has abandoned silver coinage for coinage of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel, had little effect on the market. The first consignment from the Royal Mint is expected to arrive here about the end of the year.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

On the Calcutta Stock Exchange today Jute shares and the more popular stocks showed slight improvement on good buying while others remain unaltered. The following are today's final transactions up to 2-00:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 51/54 102/5/6, 3 per cent Victory Bonds 1957 102/6, 3 per cent Loan 63/65 101/11/6, 3 per cent Loan 70/75 101/6 SOL.

BANKS: Bengal Central 12/13, Calcutta National 18/8, Calcutta Commercial 10/14, Imperial Bank Conty. 551.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 8, Cawnpore Textiles 11/2, Dunbar 290/8.

COALS: Associated Karanpura 12/12, Bengal 595, Bhalgora 17/12, Satpupuria and Asansol 4/10 CT.,

JUTES: Anglo-India 427 SL, Chittavalsah 31, Howrah 83/6, Kamarhatty 692, Kankharrah 537, Nuddea 118, Presidency 8/12.

ENGINEERINGS: Hind Machines 13, Indian Iron and Steel 35/13, Jessop and Co. 24/3, Kumardhubi Eng. 10/15, Marshalls 6/12, Steel Corp 29/2, Textile Machinery 11/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 4/13, Indian Copper 3/10, Sone Valley 11/8, Calcutta Electric 30/3, Bararee Coke 35/8, Bhart Airways 9/6, Indian Alluminium 252, Indian Cables 36, Jardine Henderson 194, Martin Burn 21/4, National Tobacco 48/8, Rohtas Industry 12/2 OL, B. B. Petroleum 3/11, India Paper Pulp 221 SL, Titaghur Paper 43/4.

TEAS: Gohpur 42, Gillaphukhuri 16.

QUARTERLY WORKING RETURNS OF TATA STEELS.

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report the working of the Company for the quarter ending 31st March, 1947:—

	Production Tons.	Despatches. Tons.
Pig Iron	247,700	25,900
Steel Ingots	242,000	..
Semi-finished Steel for sale	38,600	38,200
Finished Steel	150,000	151,4000

RECEIPTS.

The gross value of invoices of materials despatched during the quarter ending 31st March, 1947, was approximately Rs. 601.25 lakhs.

PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market was quiet with scattered selling. It is understood that the sharp rise in oilseeds prices has attracted the attention of the Government.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality Rs. 182, Bold Rs. 176 and Coromondal Rs 35/4. November December Khandesh quality Rs. 31/4 and Bold Rs. 30/14. Groundnut oil Ready Rs. 21/12. August Rs. 20/13 and September Rs. 21/10. Castorseeds September Rs. 158, May opened at Rs. 140 and after improving at Rs. 141 declined at Rs. 139/12 and steadied at Rs. 140. Ready Rs 35/8. Cawnpore Bold Rs. 32/8. Castor oil first pressing Rs. 23/8 and Commercial quality Rs. 20. Linseed Ready Rs. 31/14 July/August Rs. 31/14, September October Rs 31/12. Linseed oil Rs 19/12

Later on towards the close Castorseeds September were quoted at Rs. 157/12 and May delivery business was done at Rs. 140/6.

1959 (/8) 106/12, I. Hume Pipe (6) 111, I. Hume Pipe (5/8) 105, Tata Power 1951 102/8, Walchandnagar (6) 117, Walchandnagar (4/8) 106, Tata Chemical (4) 104, Acme Mfg. (6) 107, Cooper Eng. (6) 107.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/10 B.I.C. 9/11 Burma Corporation 4/12 New Victoria 5/8 New Victoria Preference 1/2 Raja 36 Phalton 110 Gold Mohor 370 Kaiser-i-Hind 400 Sajjan 290 Osmanshahi 315 Ajamshahi 265 Air Services 15/8 Air India 195 Birla Motor 8/11 Marshal 7/4 I. Steam 15/14.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, July 25.

Tata Ordinary 413; Tata Deferred 2117/8; Indian Iron 36/1; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/1; Bombay Dyeing 1166/4. Central India 335/10; Gokak 343/12; Kohinoor 655; Simplex 361/14; Swadeshi 661/4; Tata Power 1762/8; Associated Cement 174/8; Belapur 278/2; Bombay Burma (Old) 513/12; Scindia 33; Central Bank 100; New India 81/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 166/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 25

The cotton market was quietly steady with scattered short covering.

September contract opened at Rs. 437/8 and improved at Rs. 438/4. It is understood that the Board of Directors had some meetings in connection with opening trading in new crop months and securing necessary permission from the Government, but so far no decision is taken. The division of India will have direct effect on the hedge contract. It is not known whether cotton grown in Pakistan area will be available for tender. Moreover it is difficult to revert back to the old Broach contract as there is more production of Jarilla cotton.

Later on the market declined at Rs. 435/8 for September on lower Karachi advices and steadied at Rs. 436/8.

July contract ran out today at Rs. 433. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September 436 10 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1741 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 24.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	48/11/0	47/15/0	48/11/0
Sept.	440-1/2	437	437-1/2
Karachi 4F July	48/11/0	47/15/0	48/11/0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 24.

October	34.27—46
October Highest	34.89 + 16
October Lowest	34.25—48
December	33.77—49
January	33.32—46
March	33.42—49
May	33.05—57
July	32.30—48
Middling Spot	37.12—62

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 24.

October	34.28—44
December	33.81—52
March	33.40—58
May	33.19—45
July	32.35—45
Middling Spot	36.35—40

FURTHER UPWARD REVISION IN MILL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 24 (UPA). Cotton revision in mill quotations on several goods buyers saw a further upward reading constructions during today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

The overall activity however, slackened.

In prints, one seller reported that around 100,000 yards of 38-1/2 inch 64 by 65.35 yard construction moved for spot shipment at a new high of 26 cents per yard.

AMERICAN COTTON FOR GERMANY.

Private shipment of some 200,000 bales of cotton to Germany from the United States is expected in the next crop year. This is 40,000 bales less than this season because British Empire sources will furnish a greater percentage in the next crop year. Shipments to Germany from the United States will be financed by a 20-million-dollar corporation. With shippers putting up one million dollars and the U. S. Export-Import Bank 19 million dollars.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 24, (U. P. A.): With the exception of white pepper which was quoted at 51 to 54 cents per pound, prices of other seeds remained unchanged on the New York market today.

In the futures market, both black and white pepper showed increasing firmness as consumer uneasiness was in evidence over the future of supplies following continued hostilities in Indonesia. Dealers indicated that grinders took on jobbing lots of 50 and 100 bags preferring smaller purchases in the fear that the acquisition of carload lots would put the prices into even higher ground.

Lampong black was quoted at 35 asked. White Muntok moved up one to four cents per pound with one seller asking as high as 5-1/4 cents per pond.

Singapore black pepper offerings were reported here up to 38 cents per pound C.I.F. New York.

Futures closed unchanged with no sales reported.

Closing prices included July 33 nom.; September 32 nom.; October 31 to 33; December 29 nom.; January 28 nom.; March/May 27 nom.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES.

LONDON, July 24, (U. P. A.): White pepper was quoted at 2/7 and black at 1/7-1/2 per pound on the London market today compared with the previous day's quotations of 2/3 and 1/7 respectively.

No business was reported to have been transacted during today's session.

There were very few sellers on account of the uncertainties caused by the deteriorating situation in Java as a result of the Indonesian-Dutch conflict.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 24.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	89-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	103-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	2-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	115-1/2
National Bank of India	38-1/2

LONDON WHEAT

London, July 24.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 July/August.

Wall Street Markets

Entering New Bull Movements

NEW YORK, July 24.

Public participation in Buying broadened and pivotal industrials scored further gains of fractions to one point while various chemicals, textiles and packing shares advanced more than two. Railroads rail equipment oils, mining and papers were also favoured. The market's action in the past two sessions undoubtedly reflects the high rate of business activity, record employment figures, excellent corporation earnings reports and the realisation that early predictions of a recession this year is unfounded. The averages were 186.49 and 51.24. Buying continued enthusiastic as the turnover neaded for a million and half shares. Rails took the lead in the afternoon reflecting the sharp increases in carloadings compared with the previous week. Industrials also benefited from the string support with the averages establishing new 1947 high levels as the long dormant short interest rished to cover on the realisation that the market was entering a new bull movement. Low priced utilities joined the upsurge in greatly expanded activity. Technicians noted that the public is beginning to purchase more speculative issues as against a long period of buying quality shares. Mild profittaking in the final stages resulted in some price shading however gains upto three points were well distributed. The market closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph	157-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	31
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-1/4
Chase National Bank	35-1/8
Sinclair Oil	16-1/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	53
General Electric	38-7/8
General Motors	61-1/4
Ingersol Rand	128
International Nickel	32-1/8
National City Bank of New York	40-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17
Texas Corporation	67-7/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	103-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	50-1/4
U. S. Smelting Corporation Common	76-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	24

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Chicago, July 24.

Chicago grains early weakness was attributed to a heavy selling movement started by reports that the C.C.C. had reduced its buying price one cent per bushel for wheat in store at Chicago and official predictions of clear and warmer weather in the main maize belt. The decline was subsequently arrested when commercial houses purchased more than one million bushels September wheat presumably against sales of cash wheat to the C.C.C. The Secretary of Agriculture's statements of United States plans to ship 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and other grains to Europe this year attracted attention but did not affect the market. The C.C.C. Kansas city office purchased 1,675,000 bushels of wheat for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation yesterday while the Chicago office bought 394,000 for the export programme.

CEYLON TAXPAYERS WANT RUPEE LINK WITH INDIA SEVERED

COLOMBO, July 24, (UPA): The severance of the link between the Ceylon rupee and the Indian rupee in view of the possibility of the Indian rupee being devalued soon after British India becomes two independent dominions, is urged by the Income-tax Payers' Association of Ceylon.

The Administrative Secretary of the Association states in a memorandum summitted to the Governor that his Executive Committee view with grave apprehension the possibility of voluntary or involuntary devaluation of the Indian rupee and requests that such action as may be necessary should be initiated to terminate immediately that Section of the Currency Ordinance whereby the Ceylon rupee is based on Indian currency and to substitute therefore legislation linking the rupee to sterling on the basis of 1s. 6d.

The recent Indian legislation frees that country from the necessity to accumulate sterling in support of their currency and the Reserve Bank of India can fix the value of the rupee at such level as it may see fit. India in common with other countries is bound by the Bretton Woods Agreement not to devalue the rupee more than 10 per cent without International concurrence. But it is now open to India to argue that this was an agreement made under British influence and should be reconsidered. The division of India to two or more sovereign states further alters the position. There appears to be every possibility, therefore, of involuntary devaluation.

The effect of the devaluation in Ceylon would be extremely serious. The Association is particularly concerned at the talks regarding the settlement of sterling balances and feel that any waive by India will quite possibly be associated with a substantial devaluation.

Room Traders And Commission Houses Press Offerings

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES DECLINE 46 TO 57 POINTS

NEW YORK, July 24 (U.P.A.): Irregular prices featured to-day's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. The market followed the pattern of the previous session, turning weak at the close. The volume of business tansacted was estimated at approximately 150,000 bales. New Orleans professionals, room traders and commission houses pressed offerings finally in a thin market. Trade and mill buyers were hesitant despite the activity in the textile markets and the higher prices being secured by the mills. Professional traders were feeling out the technical position with the uncovery of stop orders, hastening the final setback. Until the last hour of the session, trading was inactive with initiative lacking either way. Some traders were inclined to the belief that the market was in an overbought position after the sharp advance after the Government acreage report. Hedge selling against new crop ginnings was increasingly apparent, particularly at the opening and closing hours. Spot sales were expanding gradually and the hedging is expected to increase proportionately. The average sales in the southern markets in the past week were around 19,000 bales or almost three times the volume during the same period last year.

To-day's session opened six to 18 lower. Prices trended up temporarily in the first hour to net gains of six to 18 points but the demand ebbed at 34.89 cents for October. The trend thereafter graded down with the final prices being quoted at 46 to 57 points lower.

SHIPMENT TO JAPAN

The post-opening rallies were coupled with the expected Government purchases of raw cotton for shipment to Japan and the likelihood of higher July parity prices which in turn would mean a higher Government loan rate next season. The Cotton Digest, a trade publication, indicated that if the new crop were to be under 11,500,000 bales, there would be no necessity to increase the present half cent subsidy payment.

The statistical picture and inflationary sentiment were temporarily left in the background as new uncertainties began entering the picture. There was increasing talk of keener competition from synthetics and other substitutes around these prices, improvement in crop prospects, uncertainties relating to the export subsidy programme and the reactionary trend in grains and other commodities, making recent buyers feel uneasy.

Messrs. Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane opined, "We seem to have entered a period of irregularity pending crop and weather developments and may see some further decline. If so, we believe it will prove temporary as the long range view is bullish."

Floor traders expect a lower opening on July 25th and then recovery of the technical ground plus the likelihood of covering before the week-end holidays.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 24.

September	2.35-3/4 to 2.35
December	2.32-3/4 to 2.33
March	2.33-1/2
May	2.29-1/2

CEYLON'S DOLLAR RESOURCES

COLOMBO, July 24 (UPA). Pending a final settlement regarding Ceylon's sterling balances in the United Kingdom, the present policy of Exchange Control, it is stated, will continue.

Once a settlement is reached regarding Ceylon's sterling balances, then, all sterling receipts from Ceylon's exports would become convertible into dollars. But this does not mean that Exchange Control will automatically be abandoned because convertibility applies only to what are termed receipts on current account, i.e., any capital transactions are excluded.

Thus, Exchange Control will continue in force in order to ensure that convertibility is restricted to current transactions, of which the principal item is receipts on exports and payments for imports.

On the other hand, import control may have to be enforced as a permanent feature if Government consider that a choice must be made between using Exchange resources for consumption goods and for capital development. Normally the necessity for such a distinction does not arise because capital development is a process entirely left to initiative and action by private individuals.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 18th July:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	676,93,00,000
Time Liabilities in India	342,65,75,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,18,43,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,09,22,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	60,55,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	92,48,00,000
Advances in India	410,48,82,000
Bills discounted in India	16,08,82,000

Another Cheating Case Suspect Arrested

BOMBAY, Friday.—One more person was rounded up subsequent to the arrest of two persons on Tuesday on a charge of cheating.

Ramniklal Kalayanji, who was arrested yesterday, it is alleged cheated the complainant to the tune of Rs. 8,200. It is stated that he posed as a broker in cutlery and stationery and promised to supply to the complainant 1500 boxes of razor blades.

The accused was bailed out by Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court this morning.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, July 25.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/8 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/8 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/8 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/8 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/16 1/32 to 9th Months

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/8 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 1/16 to 4th Months

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 3/32 5th and 6th Months

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/8 1/8 7th-9th Months

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/s. 1/8 1/8 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/s. 1/8 5/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/s. 1/8 3/16 7th and 9th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/s. 1/8 5/32 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/s. 1/8 5/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/s. 1/8 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES.

B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330

Banks Buying D. D. N. T. Rs. 329.

Montreal Rs. 329 3/4 under L/C.

Banks Buying D. D. N. T. Rs. 329 3/4

Montreal Rs. 329 1/2 not under L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Frs. 3350.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Frs. 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 94.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Burma Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 100 1/2.

New York/London Cross Rate 4.02 11/16 to 4.02 13/16.

London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.

London Discts 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c. 3 Months 1/2 p.c. 6 Months 3/4 p.c. 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

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B.C. 354 Kalbadevi, Kalyan Bhuvan, BOMBAY 2.

MUTT AND JEFF—And No Water's Necessary For This Dive

By BUD FISHER

WHAT'S WRONG, MUTT?
I SOLD A PIECE OF LAND TO JEFF FOR FIFTY BUCKS WHICH I COULDN'T SELL FOR YEARS TO ANYBODY!-
SO HE DECIDES TO MAKE A GARDEN.
I'LL DIG SOME POST HOLES AND FENCE IT IN!
MUTT, OIL! I STRUCK OIL!
GOSH!
TAXI!
YESSIR! WHERE TO, SIR?
DRIVE OFF A HIGH CLIFF! I'M GOING DIVING!
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Virgin, Graduate, 27, Deshastha Brahmin, invites correspondence from Deccani Brahmins. View Matrimony. Dr. Bhavalkar, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay. (6602)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Kandivali Trained long-termer Physical Instructor, to work from 7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. or from 3-0 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Apply Principal, Premier High School, Ranade Road Extension, Dadar. (B.B.) (6556)

Wanted a Lady House Surgeon for the V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad from 1-8-47. Qualification:—L.C.P.S. Salary Rs. 100-5-125. Dearness Allowance Rs. 26/- per month. Free partially furnished quarters. No private practice. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad. (4565)

Stores Controller required for Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tatanagar on a salary of Rs. 550/- plus 10% dearness allowance in the grade of Rs. 550-25-675. Candidates must have engineering qualifications and Stores organising ability. Previous experience essential in large engineering works. Applications stating experience and last salary drawn may be sent to the Chief Personnel Officer, Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., Telco Works P.O., Tatanagar. (4580)

SOCIAL

Pen, personal friends introduced for social contact, arts, hobbies business. India, abroad Prospectus free. Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay (5731)

Make Friends: For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional, Social and such other connections. Particulars from: The Universal League of Introduction, 5, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay. (6420)

PERSONAL ADLETS

I've found a Mouthwash I like! So pleasant to taste, so fragrant and refreshing, an essential habit to personal comfort. There is added protection in the regular use of Dettolin—it contains the active principle of Dettol Antiseptic. 3888A

Shim—Your disappearance is causing us great anxiety. Please communicate your whereabouts immediately. We are all in sympathy with your ambitions and will render you all possible assistance. Wire if you need funds.—FATHER. 4601

(HOTELS IN HILL STATION)

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms available with Baths. Terms Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. (6401)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Students for Learning Shorthand, Typewriting, English, Correspondence. Apply G.P.O. Box 1502, Bombay. 6534

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Bank Officers, Company Secretaries, Accountants and General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or through post. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (6583)

Alexandra Commercial College: Specialised training offered for Cost Accountants, Accountants, Secretarial, Banking, General Commerce Diploma courses. Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road. Branch at Poona at 588, Sachapir Street, Camp. (4390)

Homoeopathy. Easily learnt by Post. For Particulars See Grace Mission's Display Advt. on page 2 this issue. (197)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Asthma radically cured Charitable treatments. Dr. Kale, Bismillah Building, Ranade Road, Dadar. 6600

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Respectable Agents throughout India to secure orders for Nipani Tobacco. Apply:—K. B. Ghatage Tobacco Commission Agency, Prop. V. K. Ghatage, B.Sc. Nipani (Belgaum). (1412)

Wanted Agents or wholesale dealers for our Pearl, Horn & Nut Buttons. Diamond Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). 6599

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our Horn and Pearl Buttons. J. Smith & Co., Dacca (Bengal). 6526

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a Boiler in good working condition, heating surface approx. 400 to 500 sq. ft. Steam pressure 120 to 150 lbs. complete with all mountings and inspection Certificate. Lancashire or Cochran will be preferable. Apply to Box No. 6562. "Bombay Chronicle."

Required immediately Vegetable Ghee Plant, complete new or secondhand 10 or 20 tons capacity. Please write details mentioning condition of the machinery. Lowest price and delivery to Post Box No. 20, Delhi. 4600

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

For Sale one Motor in running order, tip-top condition for Rs. 6,250, Munshi & Co., Mohamedali Road. Phone No. 34242. (6601)

For Sale Paper and Oil Mills Machinery in running order. Mehta Paper Mills, Ltd. Navsari. Phone: 275. 6590

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY KNOWN to the public that the picture "JAIL YATRA" including sound, negative, rush and positive prints and other prints and all other accessories relating to the said picture and belonging to the Jagirdar Productions, of which Mr. Gajanan Jagirdar is the sole proprietor and which picture is being censored, are held by me and my co-lender Mr. Bhagubhai K. Patel as the first security by way of pledge, free from any encumbrances and claims, for the repayment of the loan made by me and my said co-lender at interest to the said Jagirdar Productions.

Any person makes any dealings of any kind whatsoever without my written consent, with the said Jagirdar Productions and or Mr. Gajanan Jagirdar relating to the said picture and/or its prints or any part thereof, the same shall be subject to the said pledge.

MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL,

Dated this 23rd July, 1947.

4597

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES

Office of the Director of Supplies, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Subject:—CHANGE OF ADDRESS

THE OFFICE of the Director of Supplies, Bombay, has moved on the 21st July, 1947 from Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, to Phoenix Building, (Ground & 1st Floor), Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. All communications intended for the Director of Supplies should be addressed as under:—

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES,
Phoenix Building,
Graham Rd., Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

The Purchase Branch of the Director of Supplies will however continue to be located on the TOPMOST FLOOR of the Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tenders intended for the Director of Supplies should be deposited in the Tender Box kept for the purpose on the TOPMOST FLOOR of the Mercantile Chambers.

J. C. ROCHE.
For Director of Supplies.

(4595)

Telephones, Bombay District.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the Telephone Numbers at the Office of the General Manager, Telephones, Bombay District, Amar Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road have been CHANGED to 32851 all Departments from 25th July, 1947.

C. E. F. PICKETT,
General Manager,
Telephones, Bombay District.

(4572)

ASTROLOGICAL

Know yopr Future regarding finance, health, marriage, longevity, children, speculation, business, travel, etc.! Answers to only five questions Rs. 3. Life-Reading Rs. 25. Correct birth time, place and date of birth or Oriental or Occidental Horoscope required. Works prepared according to Oriental System, and sent by V.P.P. Write Box No. 6589, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Modern No. 2 Universal Milling Machines now available exstock with The Western Manufacturing Co., Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. 6513

Lancashire Boiler — For Sale Lancashire Boiler 30' x 8½' x 160 lbs./sq. in make 1917 condition excellent, with current certificate. Also Feed pump, Superheater, Economiser. Contact Western Mfg. Co., Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. (6587)

Best Quality (Ideal Type) Galvanized Hose-pipe-clips for sale in lots. Consult: Forward Engineering Industries, 3, Gokuldas Pasta Road, near Chitra Talkies, Dadar (G.I.P.). 6554

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Australian Pearl Barley. Parties interested please Telephone 28810-33407. 6564

Wanted Firms and Individuals connected with Native states all over India for Introducing a latest and very useful Electrical Novelty by a well established firm on very handsome terms. Please contact: Universal Electronic Industries, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 4495A

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Mohamedan businessman wants money on "Hundi System." Apply Box No. 6578, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted Influential firms and Individuals for introducing latest type of Inter-Communicating System with unusual features and dependability on handsome (attractive) terms. Full facilities for demonstration installation and conveyance given. Please contact: Universal Electronic Industries, Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 4495

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stock American Electric Gramophones from Rs 180/- Fluorescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts. C.T.S. cables all sizes, good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No. 3985, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE M.S.M./S.I. RAILWAYS JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION, MADRAS

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the M. & S. M. and S. I. Railways. All appointments are temporary in the first instance.

2. Details regarding approximate number of vacancies available, Communal Reservation, Pay, Qualifications, Age Limit, etc., are given below for each category. In the case of applications from Scheduled Caste candidates, the upper age limit will be three years more than that specified below against each category. The following abbreviations have been used:—

N. B. for Non-Brahmin Hindu.
B. for Brahmin.
S.C. for Scheduled Caste Hindu.
A.I. for Anglo-Indian or Domiciled European.
M. for Muslim.
O.M.C. for Other Minority Communities, i.e., Indian Christian, Parsee or Sikh.

3. QUALIFICATIONS.

"Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent" means:—

(1) Candidates who are declared eligible for College Course and/or Public Service;
or
(ii) Passed Junior Cambridge or European Middle School;
or
(iii) Matriculation: or Army, Navy or Air Force Certificates declared by the Government as equal to Matriculation.

FOR M. S. M. RAILWAY

Category I. ASSISTANT SCHOOL MISTRESSES—13.

A.I. only. Pay Rs. 70-2½-85. Should possess European High School or Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Middle Grade Teachers' Training or Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Certificate. Preference to those with Needle Work, Domestic Science, Physical Training or Music Certificates. No strict age limit but those below 40 and without encumbrances preferred.

Category II. TICKET COLLECTORS—4.

A.I. 3 and S.C. 1. Pay Rs. 40/- Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent Height 5 ft. 5 in. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

Category III. APPRENTICE TRAIN EXAMINERS—11

N.B. 4; M. 2; A.I. 2; C. 2; O.M.C 1. Pay Rs. 21-1½-27. Passed S.S.L.C or equivalent. Height 5 ft. 4 in. Age 17 to 19 years on 1-8-1947.

Category IV. ELECTRICIAN—1

(Other than N.B. or B.) Rs. 57½-2½-75. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. L.E.E. Diploma and at least 2 years training and practical experience in an electric supply undertaking. No age limit.

Category V. APPRENTICE FIREMEN—29

N.B. 13; B. 5; S.C. 3; M. 3. A.I 3; O.M.C. 2; Pay Rs. 27-1½-30. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Height 5 ft 5 in. Eyesight normal without glasses. Candidates residing in or near the areas served by the Hubli Railway District ONLY are required. Age 16 to 20 years on 1-8-1947.

Category VI. DRAFTSMEN-SURVEYORS—16.

N.B. 5; S.C. 3; M. 3; A.I. 3; O.M.C. 2. Applications from qualified persons of other communities also will be considered.) Pay according to qualifications. B.E. Rs. 1?5/- fixed; Diploma holders of Engineering College Rs. 140/- fixed Upper Subordinates L.C.E.s Rs. 100/- fixed; Lower Subordinates Rs. 62/8 fixed. Age 18 to 24 years on 1-8-1947.

Category VII. TRACERS—3

N.B. 1; S.C. 1; O.M.C. 1. Pay Rs 35-2-45. Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent. Candidates with training in the School of Arts or Technology preferred. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

Category VIII. SHORTHAND TYPISTS—12.

N.B. 4: B. 2; S.C. 2; O.M.C 1: A.I. 1; M. 2. Pay Rs. 45/- fixed Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent and should be capable of writing 100 words per minute in Shorthand and Typing 40 words per minute For two posts, persons residing near Bezwada and Pakala preferred. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-47.

Category IX. 'A' CLASS APPRENTICES (ELECTRICAL)—3

(For 5 years' training for supervisory subordinate appointments)

S.C. 1; M. 1; O.M.C. 1. Pay Rs 1-4-0/-3-/ Rs. 2/ per diem. Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent. Candidates who have had technical training in Electrical Engineering at a recognised educational institute preferred. Age between 18 and 21 years on 1-8-1947.

Category X. TYPISTS—12

N.B. 4: B. 2; S.C. 2; M. 2; O.M.C. 1; A.I. 1, Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent with typewriting qualifications (Minimum speed in typewriting 40 words per minute.) Pay Rs. 35-2-45. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XI. TELEGRAPH PROBATIONERS—8

O.M.C. 4, M. 2; S.C. 2. Pay Rs. 20 during training and Rs. 40-2½-55 thereafter. Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent. Age 18 to 21 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XII. BLOCK OPERATORS—6

S.C. 2; M. 2; O.M.C. 2. Pay Rs. 40. fixed. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Age 18 to 21 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XIII. TRAIN CLERKS—2

S.C. 1; M. 1; A.I. 1; Pay Rs. 31 fixed. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XIV. OFFICE CLERKS—100

M. 15; S.C. 60; A.I. 15; O.M.C. 10. Pay Rs. 35-2-45. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

NOTE:—Applications from Brahmin and non-Brahmin candidates will NOT be considered.

Category XV. PRO. JUNIOR CLERKS—130

N.B. 20; B. 10; S.C. 60; A.I. 15; M. 15; O.M.C. 10. Pay Rs. 20/- fixed during training and Rs. 31/- thereafter. Height 5 ft. 4 in. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Age 18 to 21 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XVI. PROOF READER—1

Pay Rs. 35-2½-70. Passed S.S.L.C or equivalent, with minimum of 3 years experience in examining proofs in English and Telugu. Must be a Licentiate in Printing Technology of the Government School of Technology. Age below 25 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XVII. COMPOUNDER—1 (N.B.)

Pay Rs 31/- (fixed). Age not more than 25 years on 1-8-47. Candidates must possess a certificate of training and proficiency in dispensing granted by a recognised Government auhority.

Category XVIII. APPRENTICE MECHANICS—50

N.B. 20; B. 8; S.C. 8; M. 5; A.I. 6; O.M.C. 3. These candidates are required for technical training for a period of five years. Pay per diem—1st year, Rs. 1-4-0; 2nd year, Rs. 1-7-0; 3rd year, Rs. 1-10-0; 4th year, Rs. 1-13-0; 5th year, Rs. 2-0-0. For 17 of these vacancies, candidates residing in or near the areas served by the Hubli Railway District will be given preference. Selected candidates will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50/- before joining. Qualifications—Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Proficiency in mathematics desirable. Age 16 to 19 years on 1-8-1947.

FOR S. I. RAILWAY

Category XIX. SHROFF—1

Muslim only. Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-49-50. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-47. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. The selected candidate must furnish a cash security of Rs. 500/-.

Category XX. DRAFTSMEN (HIGHER)—6

N.B. 3; S.C. 1; A.I.1; M.I. Pay Rs. 100 in scale Rs. 75-5-100. Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. Men with previous experience or Surveyors preferred. Age 20 to 26 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XXI. DRAFTSMEN (LOWER)—27.

N.B. 13; S.C. 6; A.I. 3; M. 3; O.M.C. 2. Pay Rs. 50-2½-70. Lower Subordinates of Engineering College, or men with Lower Engineering Technical qualifications. Age 20 to 26 years on 1-8-47.

Category XXII. SUB INSPECTOR (SUPERVISOR) GRADE I—7

N.B. 3; O.M.C. 1; S.C. 1; M. 1; A.I. 1. Pay Rs. 100 in scale of Rs. 75-5-100. Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es with experience of supervising works. No strict age limit if the applicant has previous experience. Category XXIII. SUB INSPECTORS GRADE II—28.

N.B. 13; B. 2; M. 4; S.C. 6; A.I. 2; O.M.C. 1. Pay Rs. 50-2½-70 Lower Subordinates or Ex-Military personnel who served as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors in the Army and who possess the minimum educational qualifications. Age 20 to 25 years on 1-8-47 Maximum age 26 years for Lower Subordinates.

NOTE.—For the above categories, XX, XXI and XXIII, the period of actual War Service, if any, will be deducted from the actual age of the candidates concerned.

Category XXIV—PROBATIONARY FIREMEN GRADE II—12.

N.B. 5; S.C. 5; M. 2. Pay Rs. 35 during training and Rs. 35-2½-40 thereafter. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Height 5 ft. 5 in. Eyesight normal without glasses. Age 18 to 24 years on 1-8-47.

Category XXV. COMPOUNDERS—2

S.C. 1; M. 1. Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Age not more than 30 years on 1-8-47. Candidates must possess a certificate of training and proficiency in dispensing granted by a recognised Government authority.

Category XXVI. ASSISTANT SCHOOL MASTER—1

Muslim preferred. Pay Rs. 40-2-50. Secondary Grade Trained Teacher's Certificate. Age below 30 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XXVII. ASSISTANT SCHOOL MISTRESSES—2

A.I. Pay Rs. 70-2½-85. Middle Grade Trained (High School minimum). Should hold certificate in Physical Training, Needle Work Domestic Science, or Music. Candidates should be unmarried or widowed. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XXVIII. MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN—1 (Muslim)

Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Must have also passed the Madras Trade School Mechanical Engineering Examination or equivalent. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

Category XXIX. WOMEN BOOKING CLERKS—11.

N.B. 5; B. 2; S.C. 3; M. 1. Pay Rs. 60-2½-70. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Age below 30 years on 1-8-47. Candidates should be unmarried.

Category XXX. PROBATIONARY RELIEVING CLERKS—100.

S.C. 50; M. 20; A.I. 20; O.M.C. 10. Pay Rs. 30/- fixed during training and Rs. 35 thereafter. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Eyesight normal without glasses. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-47.

Category XXXI. ROUTINE GRADE CLERKS—100

S.C. 60; M. 20; A.I. 20. Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Those with typewriting qualifications preferred. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-8-1947.

NOTE.—For categories XXX and XXXI above, applications from Brahmin and Non-Brahmin candidates will NOT be considered.

4. In addition to the Pay, detailed above for each category, Dearness Allowance under the rules and an Interim Relief of Rs. 4/8/- p.m. (for so long as it is sanctioned) will be admissible. Candidates selected as Sub Inspector (Supervisor) Grade I and Sub Inspectors Grade II against Categories XXII and XXIII above, when posted to be in charge of Open Line Sub Sections, will be eligible for rent-free quarters.

5. Applications should be made on the prescribed form obtainable at a cost of Re. 1/- from the Secretary, M.S.M./S.I. Railways Joint Service Commission, 53, Gangadhareswarar Koil Street, Vepery, Madras 7 by writing to him by POST so as to reach him on or before 13-8-1947, enclosing a sufficiently stamped self-addressed envelope and crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee one payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. Requisitions for application forms and correspondence on the subject, should be addressed to the Secretary M.S.M./S.I. Railways Joint Service Commission and not to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S.M. Railway. If addressed to the latter, application forms will not be supplied. Also, money orders should not, under any circumstances, be sent when applying for application forms. Scheduled Caste candidates who are Hindus, need only send four one anna postage stamps in place of the crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee One.

6. Ex-Servicemen can obtain application forms free of cost from the nearest Employment Office in Madras Presidency. They must also send their applications through the same office.

7. The applicant must clearly specify on his application form THE CATEGORY of the post applied for and the ADVERTISEMENT NUMBER. On completion, the application form must be sent by post to the Secretary, so as to reach him on or before 19/8/1947.

8. Unselected candidates will not be informed of the result of their applications. Letters from candidates asking for further information regarding their applications will not be replied to.

JSC.47/ADV. 7.

Madras, dated 21/7/1947.

4576

PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN THANA

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of 4 properties in various parts of Thana. Particulars and conditions supplied on application to Messrs. Shroff & Co., 375, Hornby Road, Solicitors for the Administrators of Bai Balai Cursetjee Divecha, deceased. 4592

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta, 17, Ezra Mansions, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE IMPORTERS who have applied for fresh licences for July/December, 1947, shipping period to this Office, and who have received no licences so far, are requested to state immediately the ports of entry at which they desire to import the goods. The disposal of their original applications will be held up pending receipt of such communication.

All applications made hereafter for import licences should clearly specify the ports at which the importer wishes to import the goods for which the licence is applied.

C. K. RAY,
Deputy Chief Controller of Imports.

4598

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

Annual Contract Item Costing over Rs. 10,000

CLASS I.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta on 29/8/47 at 12 o'clock noon.

Tender No. SP/C/109/CB10/357 for supply of 1,13,500 Nos. Brooms Cocoanut with Wooden Plugs and Wire Bound.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Tender delivered by hand should be presented in the General Manager's Office for registration and then put into the Tender Box outside Dy. General Manager's (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER.

4583

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS., LTD.

LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 3322 dated 22nd January, 1946, in respect of 6 Share(s) numbered N 773659 to N 773664 of the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr. E. F. Davur of Secunderabad (Deccan) has been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the Share Certificate(s) for the said Share(s).

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter and/or having any claim to the said Share (s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at No 1, Queen's Road, Fort, (opposite Churchgate Railway Station) Bombay, WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificate(s) if they think fit.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1947

MANEKJI BAMANJI DAVAR,
COOVERJI RUSTOMJI JUSSAWALLA,
For Selves & per. pro. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI JUSSAWALLA,
Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Eduljee Framjee Davur.

4586

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States for a temporary post of Assistant Minor Forest Products Officer, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Women eligible. PAY: Rs. 200-15-320-20-600. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 320/- p.m. may be allowed for a specially well qualified candidate. Old scale of pay: Rs. 250-20-550-20-750. These scales are liable to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Maximum age 35 years (38 years for Scheduled Castes candidates). QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL:— (i) M.Sc. or higher degree in Botany, with Chemistry as one of the subjects in B.Sc. (ii) Training in systematic and economic Botany. (iii) Knowledge of vegetable economic products of India. DESIRABLE: (a) Some experience in the study of anatomy of plants. (b) Knowledge of the system of collection and marketing of minor forest products. (c) Field experience and ability to undertake botanical and economic surveys. (d) Ability to write English in lucid style. For experienced candidates in Government service a 1st Class B.Sc. degree will be accepted in place of qualification (i). Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 23rd August, 1947. Candidates outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Candidates in the Forces may send a money order or postal order in payment of their application fee, if it is difficult to obtain a Treasury Receipt. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he/she appears for a personal interview if called upon by the Commission to do so.

(4590)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States for three temporary Gazetted posts of Additional Deputy Naval Store Officers (Civilian), Royal Indian Navy. One of the posts is reserved for a Muslim. Women ineligible. AGE:—Not exceeding 35 years after deducting 'War Service' or temporary service under Government. (38 years in case of Scheduled Caste candidates). PAY: Rs. 500/- subject to revision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL: Degree of a recognised Indian University. DESIRABLE: Previous experience of Stores Organisation, general office administration and supervision of staff in a Government department or in private undertakings of repute. Stores experience in Royal Indian Navy, Army, Air Force, or any of the factories, etc., under the Department of Industries and Supplies will be preferred. Preference will also be given to candidates with war-service and ex-Commissioned officers with previous knowledge of stores, of the Armed Forces, in particular Royal Indian Navy. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 23rd August, 1947. Candidates outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Candidates in the Forces may send a money order or postal order in payment of their application fee, if it is difficult to obtain a Treasury Receipt. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he/she appears for a personal interview if called upon by the Commission to do so.

(4588)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

THE GENERAL MANAGER, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, invites Sealed Tenders for the following which will be opened on 20th August, 1947.

Tender No. Sale 3. (1)

Conversion of 282 tons Scrap brass pieces (S/575) into equivalent quantity of new C. & W. Bearing metal to I.R.S. Specification No. N-6-Class III.

Alternatively

The quantity of new C. & W. bearing metal to I.R.S. Specification No. N-6-Class III may be offered in exchange of 282 tons Scrap brass pieces (S/575).

Tender No. Sale 2. (2)

Conversion of 120 tons Scrap white metal and 209 tons Scrap lead battery plates into equivalent quantity of C. & W. Antifriction white metal to I.R.S. Specification No. N-10-39. P.D. No. 465/Gb4.

Full particulars and tender forms can be obtained from the Controller of Stores Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy of each tender and on production of his receipt when applying for same. The firms outside Calcutta may remit the cost of the tender by money order. This sum is not refundable in any case.

GENERAL MANAGER.

(4582)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States for a permanent post of Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a Muslim or a member of another minority or of a Scheduled Caste if the qualifications of any such candidate are approximately equal to those of the best candidate. Women eligible. AGE:—Preferably below 35 years (38 years for Scheduled Caste candidates) relaxable in case of Government servants. PAY:—FOR DIRECT RECRUITS: —Rs. 200-15-350-20-850. FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CONTINUOUS EMPLOY SINCE 15TH JULY, 1931:—Rs. 250-300-20-600-25-800; subject to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 350/- may be granted to specially well qualified and experienced candidates. QUALIFICATIONS: —ESSENTIAL: (a) M.Sc. or Diploma of I.A.R.I. in chemistry; (b) Post-Graduate training in Agricultural Chemistry or Soil Science or in Analytical Chemistry and (c) Good record of research work for about five years in Agricultural or Analytical Chemistry with evidence of capacity to undertake new lines of research. DESIRABLE: — Knowledge of French or Germany. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 23rd August, 1947. Candidates applying from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Candidates from the Forces may send a money order or postal order in payment of their application fee, if it is difficult to obtain a Treasury Receipt. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon by the Commission to do so.

(4591)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects and subjects of Indian States for a post of Drilling Engineer, Geological Survey of India. PAY: Rs. 2,000 fixed. AGE: Under 55 years. Women ineligible. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL: (a) Degree in mining from a recognised University preferably from one where courses are given in the principles of deep drilling as applied to mineral exploration. (b) Practical training for at least four years in the operation of deep drilling equipment, particularly diamond and other rotary types, including actual experience as a drill runner in charge of a drilling rig. (c) Experience in actual charge of deep drilling operations for mineral exploration of some magnitude and thorough familiarity with bore hole surveying, costing, etc. (d) Good Mechanical Knowledge and capability of Superintending all repair work on drills and mechanical transport. The requirement of a University Degree may be relaxed in the case of a candidate who has had at least 10 years' firsthand experience of up-to-date drilling practice in oil or metal exploration with diamonds or other type of rotary drill. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 23rd August, 1947. Candidates outside India are not required to pay the application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Candidates from the Forces may send a money order or postal order in payment of their application fee, if it is difficult for them to obtain a Treasury Receipt. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon by the Commission to do so.

(4589)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of (1) Diesel Mechanic, (2) Telephone Mechanic, (3) Electrical Wiremen and (4) Switch Board Operators for Okha Port Powerhouse. The applications stating age, experience, qualification, minimum salary required and place of residence should reach the Harbour Engineer, Okha, on or before 8-8-1947.

(4596)

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY one Relieving Sub-Permanent Way Inspector, having experience of Permanent Way and at least a Matriculate on a grade of Rs. 70-5-95 E.B.-10-115, plus dearness allowance as per rules in force. Free quarters will be provided. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned should be submitted to the Agent & General Manager, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi, District Sholapur on or before 1ST AUGUST, 1947.

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(For Further Notices See Page 9)

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